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TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in.

At the end of the session we will publish the proceedings of the convention in full. Mr. Small's report of this body has never had a parallel in the history of the south, and will make a book that every delegate, every lawyer, every leader of public sentiment in the state will find invaluable. It will contain not only the constitution and ordinances adopted by the convention, but their history from the time they are reported.

THE CONVENTION, THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PEOPLE.

A correspondent of the Columbus Times, who signs himself "A Member of the Legislature," gives some very clear views upon certain questions that are now vexing and puzzling the members of the convention. The writer in the Times says:

There is no doubt that all power is originally in the people, and that the legislature cannot limit the convention in its expenditures. There is as little doubt, however, that the people can.

First—The people, by the convention of 1868, authorized the legislature to pass all laws not inconsistent with the constitution.

Second—Under this power the legislature of 1877 passed a law calling a convention, and appropriated $25,000 to defray its expenses, provided a majority of the people ratified it.

Third—This law was submitted to the people and ratified. What was it? Certainly it was that a convention should be held, and $25,000 appropriated to pay its expenses. If it had been $250,000, the probability, yea certainty is, that it would have been refused.

Fourth—There is no doubt that the people in convention could make a constitution without submitting it to the people, and appropriate any amount in excess of $25,000 to defray expenses! Will they do it? No one pretends that they will; the present constitution will, in accordance with the terms of the act, be submitted to the people. If ratified, the treasurer will be safe in paying beyond $25,000 If not ratified, he will have paid the excess without authority of law and in the very teeth of the constitution.

Who ought to take this risk, the members of the convention or the treasurer?

The answer is plain: The risk should be taken by the members, and not by the treasurer.

Ought the next legislature to be held in January, 1878? If we pass it over we will save at least $100,000. If we can wait in the future for biennial sessions we can very well afford to intermit the session of January, 1878. It is only necessary for the convention to extend the tax and appropriation act to cover 1878. The saving of $100,000 in case the constitution is adopted will be a strong reason to urge in favor of its adoption. If it is rejected all the expense of holding the convention will be added to the expense of the January session of 1878, which will amount to $150,000.

This can be saved by not holding any session in January, 1878, ratifying the constitution, and having a general election in the fall of 1878.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In session at the Capitol, Atlanta Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

THE THIRTY FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1877.

The convention was called to order by President JENKINS, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. J. COATS, a delegate from the county of Wilkinson.

The journals of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. MOORE. I object to the report adopted. It is the old system of representation in the house. There is no reform in it; there is no retrenchment in it; and lastly, there is no equality or justice in it. It perpetuates inequality in representation and works injustice; there is no hope of reform or reduction by the legislature; they will not vote to abolish the office they hold, or to diminish their chances of re-election; experience has demonstrated this; if the representation in the house should be placed too low, it would only be a temporary inconvenience. The legislature would by amending the constitution promptly increase it, but representation in the house is fixed too high in the constitution; there is no hope of reduction in the future; dissatisfaction in the action of our last legislature has been general, almost universal, and the members composing it have been blamed and abused for what they have done, and what they have failed to do; the fault rests not with them, it is in the system. Our own experience I had hoped would have convinced us that a house of 175 members could not well deliberate upon, consider and dispose of the great variety of propositions brought before it with reasonable dispatch. The evil in a body so large is that important measures are usually not ready for action until the last days or last hours of the session, and then rushed through in great haste The reduction of the house would reduce expense and secure efficiency; it is not enough to tell me you have reduced the pay, power and number of the sessions of the general assembly, these things you ought to have done, but not left this undone. The representation in the senate has been fixed and is now beyond our reach; it is fixed not on population, not on property, not in territory; it is an equal representation of counties because they are counties; it makes the smallest county of three thousand equal on the floor of the senate to the largest with fifty thousand; talk of checks and balances—here you have not only all you are entitled to, but more than you could justly claim. When we come to the house you can concede something. I think you should allow it to be based upon and fairly represent the people. In a pure democracy the voice of the majority governed, and every voice was heard, and its influence felt. In constituting our general assembly, many voices have been lost, and the minority wields the power over the majority. We found the majority, the strong man bound with fetters, and at the mercy of a minority, and with the power to strike off the fetters. We leave him helplessly, hopelessly bound. It is conceded in former constitutions, and in the one we are framing, that representation should be based on population—that it is the right of the people of every county of this state to be represented, not only to have a representation, but to have a just and equal representation with the people of any other section. No constituency should demand more, or be content with less than its just share of representation. And without any means of knowing the views of the people on this question, I am for doing that which is just and right, and confidently to appeal to the people to ratify and confirm my action, because while claiming my own, I am willing to concede to others all their rights. I have heard the argument used by learned and distinguished gentlemen that we ought to tell the general assembly what they ought to do. The reason assigned was that we represented the people, our representation being based on population, and that the general assembly did not, because neither house was based upon population. Assuming this as true, it is our imperative duty to make the house of representatives fairly and fully represent the people—the whole people—so that they may act without our dictation. I order to have a representation that is equal and fair we must disregard county lines and make others in their places. While in former constitutions some attention was paid to population, we could not get a fair representation and preserve county representation. For my part I see no reason why every county organization should have a distinct and separate representation. What the people of the counties ought to demand is just and equal representation. This plan of counties being represented for no other reason than that they are counties has given rise to and encouraged the special and local legislation which occupies the time of our legislature and burdens journals and statute books, and the tendency is to make our representatives watchful and vigilant about mere local measures, and in some instances careless about the interest of the whole state. Change this system of legislation; destroy local legislation, make good uniform laws for the whole state, and there is no longer a reason that each county organization should have a distinct representation, and then every representative will be looking to and watchful over the interest of the whole state, feeling that if the state prospers his people prosper; if the state suffers his people suffer. I would divide the state into representative districts similar to the plan proposed by Gen. WARREN, of Houston, and leave the house to fix the number at 100, 125, 150 as they preferred. I would even as a last resort consent to 175 if based upon population so as to represent fairly the voice of the people, for in this matter I believe it is true that equality is equity.

Mr. INGRAM. The motion of the gentleman is to reconsider the action of the house on yesterday I would like to ask him if it is considered what he would propose?

Mr. MOORE. I would like to have it lay on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. INGRAM. What would the gentleman have to propose then?

Mr. MOORE. I would be perfectly willing to let the house insert any number they chose, so that they based the representation on population.

Mr. INGRAM. I think I understand now what the gentleman wants. I have several propositions to reduce the house of representatives. I introduced one myself. We have had a proposition in every conceivable shape. First to reduce it to one hundred, then to one hundred and six, to one hundred and sixty, and to one hundred and forty-three. Every proposition was discussed and everyone voted upon deliberately; and if there is any one thing settled by us in this convention I think it is this proposition, and that the clause as adopted yesterday is the deliberate judgment of the house. And, believing that is so, and that we ought to stand by what we have so deliberately done, I move to lay the motion of the gentleman on the table.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. President, I gave notice that I would move to reconsider paragraph 2 of section 4, as follows:

The first election for members of the general assembly under this constitution shall take place on the first Tuesday in October, 1878, after which the elections for the same shall be held on the same day biennially until the day of election shall be changed by law.

I shall not make any speech in defense of this motion to reconsider. I enjoy very much a good speech, but I have heard so many good speeches since I came here that I will have a feast for the rest of my life. My reason for moving this reconsideration is that we may harmonize the times of election. As it stands in this section the elections will be on the first Tuesday, and we have already fixed the time for the election for governor on the first Wednesday in October. We will have to change one or the other of them to make them harmonize. The second reason is that I wish to offer an amendment, that the first election for members of the general assembly shall take place on the first Monday in December, 1877. I think we should consider the paragraph for the purpose of harmonizing these elections, and I think it is better that we should have the election of members of the general assembly at the same time, with the elections for the ratification of the constitution. Some gentlemen seem to think that it is reflecting upon the general assembly to do this, but I think there is patriotism enough among them to make them consent to this, and go before the people and those of them who deserve it will be re-elected. I hope therefore that we will reconsider this paragraph.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. Mr. President, permit me to call attention to the situation of Clarke county. I don't know exactly how it stands, but I understood on yesterday that the gentleman from Milton obtained the consent of the house that it might lie over until its immediate representative might return, as he is expected upon every train. So understanding, I did not make any motion to reconsider, and I now ask the general consent of the house that the question of Clarke county having one or two representatives be left an open question for the present.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty. As I understood it on yesterday, this was the correction of a mistake in the report of the committee. The chairman, by unanimous consent, made the correction, and there was no action taken requiring the further action of the house, unless it be to amend the report.

Mr. HAMMOND. So I understand, but I ask general consent of the house that the matter lie over until the return of Mr. BARROW.

There being no objection, the matter went over as suggested.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The paragraph fixing the date for the election of the members of the first general assembly, under the constitution, reconsidered upon the motion of Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd, was called up.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. It will be necessary to change either the election for governor or for the legislature I propose to have the election for members of the general assembly take place on the first Wednesday in October, so that it will be at the same time that we have determined for the election of governor. In the second place, I think it better that we should have the first election for the general assembly on the first Wednesday in December, 1877. I think it is important for this reason, that we all know the apathy that exists among the people in regard to coming out to elections. We remember that on the matter of the bond election only about eight or ten thousand votes were cast in Georgia. I trust that we will be able to make a constitution that will commend itself to the people, be ratified by an overwhelming vote. I do not think that bringing on the election for representatives at that time casts any reflection upon the members of the general assembly. I think that if they are worthy and have satisfied the people they will be re-elected.

Mr. GARTRELL. I call for a division of the question.

Mr. BASS. The day of election was changed on yesterday because Tuesday was sheriff's sale day all over the state. It is impossible almost to get the people together two days in succession. I think we had better change the election of governor to the first Tuesday instead of the first Wednesday.

Mr. GARTRELL. I think Tuesday is a better day, and I hope that will be adopted.

Mr. HAMILTON. That is all satisfactory.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I object to going back and undoing what we have already done. If we find ourselves making a mistake, we must stand by it unless it was wrong and make our action conform to it. Sale day is not a very great day in Georgia now. Very few people attend them and hang around the court house even in the cities, and I think they are not more numerous attendances in the country. Wednesday has been considered for providential reasons the proper day for elections in Georgia, and the committee agreed on it. I hope we will make these elections conform to the days already fixed.

Mr. HAMILTON. Then insist upon Wednesday.

Mr. GARTRELL. Yes, sir. Objection being made, I hope that Wednesday will be inserted.

Mr. REESE of Wilkes. I think we are running into some confusion. The gentleman proposed that the first election shall come off in December, 1877. I have no objections to it, but he proposed to have the first election in 1877, which will bring on the next election in 1379.

Mr. HAMILTON. I noticed that he proposed to amend it so as to make the next election take place in 1880

The motion to amend by inserting "Wednesday" instead of "Tuesday" was agreed to.

The second proposition, viz: to bring on the election for members of the general assembly in December, 1877, was then taken up.

Mr. HARRELL. The difficulty is that the amendment gives to the legislature to be elected this year a three years' tenure. For that reason I cannot vote for it. I think the present legislature had better meet again than to give this new legislature a tenure over the time we have fixed—two years.

Upon agreeing to the amendment to bring on the first election for members of the general assembly in December, 1877, and the next election thereafter in October, 1880, the house divided, but before the vote was announced the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. TIFT. I hope this amendment will be adopted. There is no injury that can be done to the state by the election of this legislature for a little over its time. The object here is to save what we can to the state, for it costs about $50,000, under this constitution, to hold a session of the legislature, and by this plan we can save that much to the people of the state. Why not do it? If there shall be any necessity for calling the general assembly together the governor will have the power to do so. If there is no necessity for it, why pay $50,000 for a session that is not needed. I hope, upon consideration of the fact, that we shall save a large amount of money without any injury whatever to the states; that the amendment will be adopted.

The call for the yeas and nays was seconded.

Mr. WILLIS. I hope this amendment will not be adopted. I am opposed to abolishing the present general assembly. You can see no good that can result from abolishing that body. The gentleman who has just taken his seat says it will be a motion on the line of economy. He looks at it in a different light. As to it costing the state of Georgia a considerable amount every time it was held and elected, my proposition is to retain the present general assembly and save the money and make the next general assembly extend its session until 1880. In that we may save the expenses of electing the legislature this fall. We have a legislature elected by the people. I don't think this convention should abolish this branch of the government that comes to us from the people. We have failed to abolish the other branches of the government and I do not think we should abolish this.

Mr. BROWN. In the matter of expenses, I ask if it would not cost as much to submit the constitution as it would to elect members for the next time.

Mr. WILLIS. It may be so; but still I think it is wrong to abolish the people's branch of this government. I do not believe that they would be satisfied with it. If this proposition is voted down, I give notice that I will offer a substitute that the first session of the legislature to be elected under this constitution, shall be in 1880.

Mr. McDONALD. Some gentlemen seem to have a fear of wounding the feelings of the legislature. I do not think that they need have such apprehension. I have the honor of belonging to that body. We have had the honor of meeting once, and to bring us back again at four dollars a day will not be very much damage to us. I do not speak for any of them except myself, unless it is upon the idea that I have some of the patriotism of those gentlemen who are in the present senate and house of representatives. I think we are as patriotic as any other body that can be convened in these halls. I believe that to elect the general assembly this fall will insure the ratification of our constitution. I believe the legislature should be elected to meet under the constitution which they are to carry into effect. We have decided that the terms of one-half of the judges shall expire in 1878. I think with Mr. HAMMOND that we had better make what we are yet to do, conform with what we have done. I think we should postpone the meeting of the legislature until November, 1878. I can see that by this method we may save one hundred thousand dollars to the people. If we have two meetings of the general assembly in the same year, the people will not be satisfied. There is no reason for it and I hope the substitute of the gentleman on my left [Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd,] will be adopted, and that we will have an election in December, 1877, when it it has been fixed upon to submit the constitution. If any of us want to come back to the legislature, and we have been faithful here, and the people are satisfied with us, they will send us back. If not, we ought to be content to step aside and let some one else come.

Mr. HARRELL. I think the convention has got into difficulty by fixing the election of officers at two different times. The terms of the judges expire next year, and the legislature should meet. The election of United States senator to fill the vacancy which occurs on the 4th of March, 1879, will come before that time, and the legislature will have at that time to elect him. The governor will be elected in 1880, and go into office in November, 1880, and there should be a legislature in session to inaugurate him. The reason of the difficulty is that we have paid more attention to the interest of the people connected with the government, than to get the government organized under the constitution and giving the people the benefit of it.

Mr. PIERCE. I appreciate the difficulties that are upon the house. There seems to be a desire to abolish the general assembly, and avoid two sessions in one year. I think the way out of the legislature may be suggested by letting this legislature meet in the year of 1878, and let the one elected in 1878, under this constitution, meet in 1880. We will then have after that, one in every two years.

Mr. RENDER. I think the only plan is, for this election to take place according to the amendment of the gentleman from Floyd. We have already fixed the time of the election of the governor, and we do not propose to go back and undo it. The only reason why I advocate this is that it is a question of economy to the people of Georgia. If we do not adopt this substitute, we will have two legislatures put upon us in the same year. As a question of economy I think the amendment should pass. I have no fight to make on the legislature. The members from my county are my friends, and I would be willing to put them back in the legislature. My action here would be to do the best I can for the whole people of Georgia.

Mr. TOOMBS. These evils are all imaginary. If the present legislature meets in 1878, I don't see any difficulty in their putting the constitution into operation. They called the convention—they favored it—and I do not know that they are less the friends of the people than any other legislature you could assemble here. You can continue your appropriation and tax bills by ordinance and thereby get rid of the two sessions in the same year, and the difficulties suggested.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I wish to offer only one or two thoughts upon this subject. There was once a time in this state when it was attempted to prolong the terms of officers in this state. When Bullock and his crew attempted to prolong their terms of office, I opposed it then as I shall do now. It it was wrong then; it is wrong now.

Mr. TOOMBS. These gentlemen's times do not expire until 1879.

Mr. TRAMMELL. But what will you do from 1879 to 1880? The proposition of the gentleman from Floyd [Mr. HAMILTON] is that the legislature shall be elected in 1877 when the constitution is ratified. I think that the proposition is correct and concise. You submit a piece of paper to the people of Georgia, and ten or twelve thousand persons will vote for it. Sir, you would be disgraced. It would be said that the knowledge and wisdom of the people had made a constitution and that it received the approval of only ten or twenty thousand voters of the state. There never was a question submitted to the people upon which they had a greater interest than the "bond question," and it received only 8,000 or 10,000 votes in the state. I don't say this for the purpose of having the constitution ratified. I want to have the will of the people of Georgia upon this subject. The constitution should be ratified by the votes of the people of Georgia, who should thereby say to the people of the world that this is the constitution of the true people of the state. We have been living under a constitution made by scalawags and carpet-baggers, and fastened upon us by bayonets. You submit this constitution as a mere piece of paper to the public of Georgia and you will get about 20,000 votes for it. The constitution of 1868 was ratified by about 90,000 votes Put this together, and how do you stand? If you take the proposition of the gentleman from Wilkes, it will deprive you of a legislature in 1879 and 1880, or you will have to prolong the terms of the present legislature. I say, sir, there is no member of the legislature who will not say that if the good of the country demands it they are willing that their body should be abolished. That is the voice of that body, and so far as my knowledge of the legislature is concerned, the attacks made upon them are unjust, ungenerous and untrue. They are as trim a body of men as ever met in the state. The idea of courtesy to the legislature and that we should not submit this constitution without their favor is absolutely child's play, and I cannot consider it in the determination of this question. I am for the amendment.

Mr. REESE. It seems to me that we have anticipated a good deal, and that much that has been said falls more properly under the next paragraph. I say myself that it would be a very considerable argument against the ratification of the constitution to have two meetings of the legislature in the same year—in January and November. It would be said by men opposed to the constitution that we pretended to economize, and yet put two legislatures upon the people in the same year. When we go before the people to explain this constitution, what shall we reply to this charge? Shall we say that we were afraid of giving offense to the members of the general assembly? Shall we say that it was necessary to do this in order to uphold the government, and because the legislature was needed in January to pass the tax bill and the appropriation bill? When we put the schedule to this constitution, we will say, I think, if we are wise, that we will extend the operation not only of the general laws of the state, but of the tax and appropriation bills. If the constitution is adopted they will be in force and if it is not adopted, then the legislature will meet in January as usual, and proceed under the present arrangement. It will not do to tell the people that we wanted to save the feelings of individual members of the general assembly. We have not gone on that principle in respect to the other departments of government. We should then give the power to the governor to convene the general assembly, should it be required, and should allow the general assembly that is elected in 1877 or 1878, to come in and take charge of this new constitution and enforce it. I do not believe that this general assembly, of which I am a part, will feel that this is a stab at them. This matter was discussed by them during the time that they were deliberating upon the call of the convention, and they recognized the probability of such a change being found expedient. For myself, I would welcome that event. [Applause.] These men do not propose to stand in the way of the will of the people of Georgia. [Applause.] I can say for them that they want no action of this body, if it is right, to be stayed on their account. [Applause.]

Mr. HUDSON, of Harris. I desire to say that I am a member of the present general assembly, and I endorse everything the gentleman from Wilkes [Mr. REESE] says upon this subject. [Applause.]

The roll was called, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 85, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Awbrey. Barrett, Brannen, Braddy, Bass, Brown, Burnett, Bryan, Boyd, Bush, Camp, Carter, Collier, Clark, Chambers, Conley, Cooper, Crane, Davis of the 10th, Davis of the 23d, Denton, Fain, Flewellen, Field, Furlow, Gartrell, Glover, Graham, Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Hamilton of the 21st, Hamilton of the 42d. Hawkins, Hall, Hardy, Head, Henry, Holcombe, Horne, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Jenkin, of the 10th, Johnson of the 42d, Key, Longino, McDonald, McCallum, McIntosh McFarland, McLeod, Moseley, Moore Mynatt, Osborne, Phillips of the 18th, Phillips of the 36th, Polk, Reese of the 29th, Render, Resspass, Roberts, Robertson, Ross, Rowe, Sale, Sapp, Sanford, Simmons, Sibley, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 5th, Spence of the 35th, Stroud Shepherd, Swanson, Swearingen, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Tuggle, Tumlin, Tharpe, Underwood of the 31st, Underwood of the 22d, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Williams, Wright, Winn L J, Wofford—95.

NAYS—Messrs. Bachlott, Bristow, Buchanan, Cain, Clifton, Chancy, Coney, Coats, Creech, Day Dell, Dickey, Dismuke, Donaldson, DuBose, Edge, Ellington, Featherston, Fontaine, Furman, Guerry, Garren, Gay Guerrard, Gignilliatt, Gorman, Harrell, Hansell, Hammond of the 22d Hammond of the 35th, Harris, Hand Heard, Hewell, Heath, Hicks, Hollifield, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Johnson of the 30th, Keller, Knight, Lawton, Lawson, Lofton, Little, Lewis, Mathews, Mattox, McRae, Mercier, Mershon, Mobley, Nisbett, Pace, Paris, Pierce, Perry, Porter Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Rosser, Rogers, Russell of the 1st Russell of the 8th, Sanders, Seward, Scott of the 13th, Stokes, Screven, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Stevens of the 40th, Toombs, Twitty, Thompson, Warren of the 1st, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Warthen, Wellborn, Wimberly, Wilson, Willis, Winn R. D.—85.

A memorial from the state agricultural society, urging the maintainance of the agricultural bureau, was presented by the President and read by the Secretary.

Mr. FEATHERSTON. The Committee on Public Institutions has made its report, recommending that that institution should be abolished, and I move to refer the memorial to that committee and let it review its decision.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I think sir, that committee having reported, has exhausted itself, and I do not think it should be revived now. I move that the memorial lay on the table and await the time until that report is reached, and then we will dispose of it. I am in favor of retaining the bureau and I do not want to refer this memorial to a hostile committee to be reported upon.

The motion to lay upon the table until the report of the Committee on Public Institutions is reached, was agreed to.

Invitations to seats upon the floor were tendered to Hons. J. C. Nichols, Henry R. Harris, M. C., James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county, and Senator B. H. Hill.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being paragraph 2 of section 4, was taken up, and the paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

The 3d paragraph was read, as follows:

"The first meeting of the general assembly after the ratification of this constitution, shall be on the first Wednesday in November, 1878, and biennially thereafter."

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty, moved to amend by adding at the end a proviso that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the governor calling an extra session of the legislature should necessity and the public good require it.

Mr. FLEWELLEN offered to amend by providing that the present legislature shall meet in January, 1878, and the legislature to be elected under this constitution should meet at the appointed time in November, 1880.

The amendment by Mr. DAVIS was received.

Mr. RENDER moved so amend by adding:

On the day of meeting as otherwise provided for by law.

The amendment was received.

The substitute of Mr. FLEWELLEN was put to the house and rejected.

The paragraph as amended was agreed to.

The fourth paragraph was read as follows:

A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the presence of its absent members, as each house may provide.

Mr. KEY offered as an additional paragraph, that every senator and representative before taking his seat shall take an oath or affirmation as prescribed.

The amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 5 was read as folows:

No session of the general assembly shall continue longer than forty days, unless by a two thirds vote of each house.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Franklin, moved to amend by striking out "forty days" and inserting "thirty days."

On motion the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. REESE, of Wilkes, moved to amend by striking out the words "each house" and inserting "the whole number of each house."

The amendment was agreed to and the paragraph as amended, was agreed to.

Paragraph six was read and agreed to as follows:

No person holding a military commission, or other appointment of office, having any emolument or compensation annexed thereto, under this state, or the United States, or either of them, except justices of the peace and officers of the militia, nor any defaulters for public money, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either house; nor shall any senator or representative, after his qualification as such, be elected by the general assembly or appointed by the governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the senate, to any office or appointment having an emolument annexed thereto, during the time for which he shall have been elected.

Paragraph 7 was read and agreed to as follows:

The seat of a member of either house shall be vacated on his removal from the district or county from which he was elected.

Section 5, paragraph 1, was read, as follows:

The senators shall be citizens of the United States, who have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall have been citizens of this state for two years, and for one year resident of the district from which elected

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe, moved to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-five."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. INGRAM moved to strike out "two" and insert "four."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TIFT called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained.

Paragraph 2 was read and agreed to, as follows:

The presiding officer of the senate shall be styled the president of the senate, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the senators.

Paragraph 3 was read and agreed to, as follows:

The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments.

Paragraph 4 was read as follows:

When sitting for that purpose, the members shall be on oath or affirmation, and shall be presided over by the chief justice of the supreme court. Should the chief justice be impeached, the senate shall select the judge to preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton, moved to amend by adding after the word "judge" the words "of the supreme court."

The amendment was received and the paragraph agreed to.

Paragraph 5 was read and agreed to as follows:

Judgments in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit within this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Paragraph 1 of section 6 was read as follows:

The representatives shall be citizens of the United States, who have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall have been citizens of this state for one year, and for six months residents of the counties from which elected.

Mr. INGRAM moved to strike out "one" and insert "two."

The amendment was received.

Mr. GRACE moved to strike out "twenty-one" and insert "twenty-five."

On motion the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. BACHLOTT moved to strike out "six months" and insert "one year."

The amendment was received and the paragraph agreed to.

Paragraph two was read and agreed to, as follows:

The presiding officer of the house of representatives shall be styled the speaker of the house of representatives, and shall be elected viva voce from the body.

Paragraph 3 was read and agreed to, as follows:

The house of representatives shall have the sole power to impeach all persons who shall have been or may be in office.

Section 7, paragraph 1 was read and agreed to, as follows:

All bills for raising revenue or appropriating money shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur in amendments, as in other bills.

Paragraph 2 was read and agreed to, as follows:

Each house shall be judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members, and shall have power to punish them for disorderly behavior, or misconduct, by censure, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion; but no member shall be expelled, except by a vote of two-thirds of the house from which he is expelled.

Paragraph 3 was read and agreed to, as follows:

Each house may punish by imprisonment, not extending beyond the session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of a contempt by any disorderly behavior in its presence, or who shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, any person arrested by order of either house.

Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were read and agreed to, successively, as follows:

PAR IV The members of both houses shall be free from arrest during their attendance on the general assembly, and in going thereto, or returning therefrom, except for treason, felony, larceny, or breach of the peace; and no member shall be liable to answer in any other place for anything spoken in debate in either house.

PAR. V Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it immediately after its adjournment.

PAR. VI The yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal.

PAR. VII. The original journal shall be preserved after publication, in the office of the secretary of state, but there shall be no other record thereof.

PAR. VIII. Every bill, before it shall pass, shall be read three times, and on three separate days in each house, unless in cases of actual invasion or insurrection.

PAR IX No law or ordinance shall pass which refers to more than one subject-matter, or contains matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof

PAR X. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations fixed by previous laws, the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, payment of the public debt or interest thereon; and for support of the public institutions and educational interests of the state All other appropriations shall be made separate bills each embracing but one subject

PAR. XI. All acts shall be signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives; and no bill, ordinance, or resolution, intended to have the effect of a law, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed during the same session, under the same or any other titile, without the consent of two-thirds of the house by which the same was rejected.

Paragraph 12 was read, as follows:

No bill shall become a law unless it shall receive a majority of the votes of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly, and it shall, in every instance, so appear on the journal.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to strike out the section.

The motion to strike out was laid upon the table, and by the refusal to strike out, the paragraph was agreed to.

Paragraph 13 was read and agreed to, as follows.

No bill or resolution appropriating money shall become a law unless upon its passage the yeas and nays in each house are recorded.

Paragraph 14 was read, as follows:

All special or local bills shall originate in the house of representatives. The speaker of the house of representatives shall, within five days from the organization of the general assembly, appoint a committee, consisting of one from each congressional district, whose duty shall be to consider, and consolidate, all special and local bills on the same subject, and report the same to the house, and no special or local bill shall be read or considered by the house until the same has been reported by said committee, unless by a two-thirds vote. And no bill shall be considered, or reported to the house, by said committee, unless the same shall have been laid before it within fifteen days after the organization of the general assembly, except by a two thirds vote, also, of the house of representatives.

Mr. WILLIS offered an amendment prohibiting the legislature from local legislation, and vesting the power in the grand jurors, their enactments subject to ratification by the people of the county.

On motion the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. TIFT. Mr. President, I have been looking forward, with many other members of this convention, to the time when the power should be taken from the general assembly to pass local and special laws. Such laws have occupied the greater part of the time of our general assembly, and caused much the greater part of the expense of legislation. I take this amendment from the constitution of New Jersey, and I think that the convention will agree with me that it is a wise provision. Laws on all subjects, when it is practicable must be general. No special act conferring corporate powers is to be enacted, but such powers of every nature are to be conferred by general laws, and every person or party who may desire such powers, may have them by complying with the terms. The report of the committee provides simply for the consolidation of the bills which may be introduced in the general assembly on local and special subjects. This has been often tried, and I doubt whether it saves much, either of time or expense. General laws will better provide for all local wants, will be uniform, and will save to the state more than one-half of the entire cost of the legislative department of our government. Why then should we not save this great expense? Why should we not have general, uniform, inexpensive and better laws to cover all necessary local wants? Several of the states have adopted this plan of general laws, which excludes the necessity for, and cost of local legislation. I observe that one of them at least appointed three commissioners to prepare general laws for submission to the legislature. Such a commission could be selected from among the best legal talent of Georgia, who could prepare a series of general laws covering all subjects of local legislation, which would be adopted by the general assembly with little or no amendment. As we want good laws, equality of rights, and a wise economy in the administration of government, I hope we shall adopt the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. HUDSON, of McDuffie, moved to lay the amendment upon the table, and the motion prevailed.

A division was called for and taken; ayes 65, nays 63, so the motion prevailed.

Mr. TIFT. I hope that a call for the yeas and nays will be taken.

The PRESIDENT. I gave time and Mr. TIFT calls too late.

Mr. LITTLE offered the following amendment:

Provided, that the general assembly shall have power to confer on county authorities jurisdiction over purely local matters not affecting any other county.

Mr. LITTLE. I think, Mr. President, that some such power as that should be given to the general assembly. There might be some local matter not affecting anybody else except the citizens of the county, that could be ascertained and determined by the county authorities. It confers no general power, and my own judgment is that perhaps it may meet the approbation of counties, and save time in the legislature. For that reason I offer the amendment.

Mr. TWITTY. I move to lay the motion on the table.

A division was taken. Ayes 46, nays 90.

Mr. REESE of the 29th. I dislike to trouble the house with any remarks It seems to me that there are inaccuracies in it. I don't know what is intended to be conveyed. He says:

The general assembly shall have power to confer on county authorities jurisdiction over purely local matters.

Now, "jurisdiction" is a word hat applies to courts. I don't know whether he intends to give the county court jurisdiction or the inferior court or the court of ordinary, or the magistrates courts, or any other court jurisdiction. I don't understand it, sir. It is too broad a word in my opinion to allow the legislature to give county authorities such power. It seems to me that there is another difficulty in it. He says the general assembly can give county authorities jurisdiction over such matters as are "purely local." What are local? what are purely local matters? It is like it was very finely illustrated the other day about the words "public calamity." County lines are imaginary. People in surrounding counties do not know anything about the local matters of the county. What is purely local is so indefinite that I do not think the legislature ought to be obliged to give such authorities. My objections to the amendment of the gentleman is that the term "jurisdiction" covers too much and the words "purely local" are too indefinite.

Mr. TOOMBS. If this amendment is adopted you may get up little neighborhood meetings, and excitement, or anything of that nature, and citizens who are entitled to local rights may be deprived of them; what is the right of one part of the state is the right of the people of every part of the state. The people of one part of the state should be protected by the people of every other part. The people of Columbus are entitled to protection by the people of Wilkes, and the people of Wilkes are entitled to protection by the people of Columbus. The majority of a county may want to deprive a part of a county of rights. Men's rights should not stand upon such basis.

Mr. LITTLE. When I offered this proposition I thought it was a very good one, sir. I find that the gentleman from Wilkes differs with me on the subject. If I understand what I really do mean, I am satisfied they do not. If you will take up the acts of any legislature we have had in Georgia, and refer to the local department of those acts, I think you will find quite a number of acts which have been passed by the legislature, which really ought not to have been brought before the legislature. We are considering the subject of local legislation. There is a restriction offered here in the report of the committee. Therefore, while considering local legislation, my proposition is to confer upon the county authorities jurisdiction over matters purely local, and they must not only be purely local, but must not affect any other county. If we take acts that are passed by the legislature, at every session of the body, I think we will find that the local authority in different counties might have disposed of the question. If I understood it to break down the rights of citizens, I should never have offered it.

Mr. KEY. We are upon the question relating to local legislation. I call the attention of delegates to paragraph 18. It occurs to me that the section now under consideration, can be properly arranged under paragraph 18. I move it until we come to that paragraph.

No second was offered to the motion of Mr. KEY.

Mr. HAMMOND. We have already provided that the general assembly shall have power to provide for the election of county commissioners in such counties as may require them, and to define their duties. To give any larger power to make laws seems to me to be bad policy, particularly in the broad language of the gentleman from Muscogee. I beg to call attention to some remarks upon the word "authorities." Who are the county authorities? Shall the general assembly confer it upon the whole body of county officials, or confer it upon one; upon the ordinary, the sheriff, the commissioners or upon anybody else—say the clerk of the court? They are all county officials. Are they county authorities? Another objection is that this section, coupled with section 16, which requires all local matters to be published thirty days before the meeting of the general assembly, was reported by the Committee of Twenty-six to be as much restriction as ought to be placed upon local legislation. The constitutions of Pennsylvania and other states specify large lists of things that cannot be legislated about, but it was not deemed best, under all the circumstances of our state, to lay down such a rule and probably deprive the people of needed legislation in special instances. It was deemed best to require the publication of such laws as were desired at least thirty days in advance of the meeting of the general assembly, and then, if in the opinion of that body it could be consolidated with other bills, it should be so consolidated and embraced in a general law. We would like to save time in legislation, but there are other dangers in legislation besides the danger of losing money. We might lose great benefits by hasty legislation. The evil of confining all local legislation to the county authorities is that non-resident owners of property in a county do not know when laws are being enacted by the local authorities that will affect his property as to value, taxation, or otherwise. He has no statute book by which to gain this information. Again, Mr. President, I think we ought to confer this power upon county authorities in purely local matters only, where the legislature can affect none other than the people of the particular county where the enactment is made. There is no way in which to determine what is purely local. The passage of a law in one county may affect all the counties, as the breaking of my finger affects the nerves all over my body. Bad legislation in Fulton is bad legislation in Wilkes and *vice versa*.

The amendment offered by Mr. LITTLE was rejected.

Mr. TIFT renewed his substitute, which, after an extended colloquy as to its nature under the rules of parliamentary law, it was ruled out of order.

Mr MATHEWS offered a substitute requiring the general assembly to consolidate local bills into general laws under specific heads.

Mr CREECH moved to lay the substitute upon the table, and the motion was agreed to.

The paragraph was then agreed to.

Paragraphs 15 and 16 were read and agreed to, as follows:

PAR XV. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except by appropriation made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditure of all public money shall be published every three months, and, also, with the laws passed by each session of the general assembly.

PAR. XVI. No local or special bill shall be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the general assembly, and in the manner to be prescribed by law; the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

Paragraph 17 was read as follows:

No law or section of the code shall be amended or repealed by mere reference to its title, or to the number of the section of the code, but the amending or repealing act shall distinctly describe the law to be amended or repealed, as well as the alteration to be made.

Mr. KNIGHT moved to amend by adding the words, "and shall be passed by a two-thirds vote of the general assembly."

The amendment was tabled.

Mr. TIFT moved to amend by requiring that no law shall be revived, repealed or amended without the law being set forth in full, and not merely by its title or section number in the code.

The amendment was tabled and the paragraph agreed to.

Paragraph 18 was read as follows:

The general assembly shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, except banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, mining express, lumber, manufacturing and telegraph companies; nor make or change election precincts; nor to establish bridges or ferries; nor to change names or legitimate children; but it shall prescribe by law the manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the courts.

Mr. KEY moved to amend by inserting after "children" the words: "Nor to consolidate county officers, change the times of holding the superior courts, or change the pay of jurors, incorporate churches, academies, fish-ponds, etc."

The amendment was tabled.

Mr. REESE, of Wilkes, moved to amend by striking out the words "mining, lumber and manufacturing."

Mr. TIFT moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "private companies."

The amendment to the amendment was tabled.

The amendment was received and the paragraph agreed to.

Mr. REESE of Morgan moved an additional paragraph that "the legislature shall have no power to relieve the sureties upon forfeited recognizances."

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to amend by adding: "unless the principal in the recognizance should have been apprehended and placed in the authority of the proper officers."

The amendment was agreed to and the paragraph adopted.

Paragraph 19 was read, as follows:

The general assembly shall not authorize the construction of any street passenger railway within the limits of any town or city without the consent of the local authorities.

Mr. WALLACE moved to insert the word "incorporated" before the word "town."

The motion to insert was agreed to and the paragraph adopted.

Mr. GUERRY offered a resolution authorizing payment for work done upon the desks, etc., for the use of members.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution to pay J. Troup Taylor for services as clerk of the Committee on Final Revision.

The convention adjourned to 4 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution to pay for work done upon the desks was withdrawn.

The resolution to pay J. Troup Taylor, as clerk, was passed, after filling the blank with $4 per day.

M. WELLS submitted a memorial "from the people of Sumter county."

Pending the reading and at the portion abusive of the general assembly the reading, on motion, was suspended.

On motion of Mr. TRAMMELL the memorial was excluded from the journal.

Mr. WELLS disclaimed responsibility or agreement with the sentiments of the memorial so far as the criticism of the general assembly was concerned.

Mr. BROWN moved to further amend paragraph 19 by inserting the words "corporate authorities" instead of "local authorities."

The amendment was received and the paragraph as amended was agreed to.

Paragraph 20 was read and agreed to as follows:

Whenever the constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of either or both houses for the passing of an act or resolution, the yeas and nays on the passage thereof shall be entered on the journal, and all votes on confirmations, or refusals to confirm nominations to office by the governor, shall be by yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays shall be recorded on the journal.

Mr. ROSS offered an additional section prescribing the oath for members of the general assembly, when meeting in joint session to elect judges and solicitors general.

The additional section was laid on the table.

Paragraph 21 was read and agreed to as follows:

The general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances, consistent with this constitution, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the state.

Paragraph 22 was read, as follows:

No provision in this constitution for a two-thirds vote of both houses of the general assembly shall be construed to waive the necessity for the signature of the governor, as in any other case except in the case of two-thirds vote required to override the veto.

Mr. REESE moved to amend by adding also: "and except in case of prolongation of the general assembly."

The amendment was received and the paragraph agreed to.

Paragraph 23 was read and agreed to, as follows:

Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place without the consent of the other; and in case of disagreement between the two houses on a question of adjournment, the governor may adjourn either or both of them.

Section 8 was read and agreed to as follows:

The officers of the two houses other than the speaker, shall be a secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, and such assistants as they may appoint; but the clerical expenses of the senate shall not exceed sixty dollars per day for each session, nor those of the house of representatives seventy dollars per day, for each session. The secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives shall be required to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of their respective duties

Section 9 was read as follows:

The per diem of members of the general assembly shall be four dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the capital.

After amendment to the effect that the per diem "shall not exceed four dollars per day," and "mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, by the nearest practicable route," the paragraph was agreed to.

Mr. TUGGLE offered an amendment in the nature of a paragraph, prescribing the method of holding joint sessions of the general assembly for the purpose of making elections.

The paragraph was agreed to.

Mr. TIFT offered the following additional section:

The general assembly may provide by law for the reversion to the state of wild or unimproved taxable lands, at any time after three years' state taxes due ther on together with legal costs, shall be due and unpaid; and thereafter the state shall offer such land, described by lots according to the original survey, for a grant fee of one hundred dollars per lot for the first year, seventy-five dollars per lot the second year, fifty dollars per lot the third year, and twenty-five dollars per lot after that time; and the money arising from the grants of such lands shall constitute a capital fund for the support of common schools, the principal of which shall be safely invested and be inviolate, and the interest shall be applied annually for the support of the common schools.

Mr. TIFT. Mr. President, it is estimated that there are now two million acres of wild or unimproved lands in the state which have not for many years, if ever, paid any tax to the state. There have been efforts made by the state to sell these lands by advertisement and sale, under tax executions, but the general lack of confidence in titles to land, the expenses of advertising and other circumstances, have rendered each attempt a failure. The section which I offer authorizes the general assembly to provide by law for reverting these lands to the state after three year's failure to pay taxes, and then to dispose of them by grant, invest the proceeds as a capital fund for the support of common schools, and apply the interest annually to that object. These lands are here, and have been utterly worthless to the state, and an obstruction to its improvement. Is it right that a property so large should be virtually exempt from taxation, and its share of the expenses of government be thrown upon others? That is what is being done, and that will continue to be the effect of inaction on this subject. If these lands be disposed of as proposed in this section, they would produce a common school fund of from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars, would bring much of the land into cultivation, and thereafter become a source of revenue to the state from taxation. How can we do better with this now useless property than to thus utilize it and make its proceeds a means of educating the children of the state. I have the legal opinion of several gentlemen who do not doubt the power of the state over this subject.

The proposed paragraph was laid on the table.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to take up the supplemental report upon the power of the general assembly over taxation.

Section 1 was read and agreed to, as follows:

The right of taxation is a sovereign right—inalienable, indestructible—is the life of the state, and rightfully belongs to the people in all republican governments, and neither the general assembly, nor any, nor all other departments of the government established by this constitution, shall ever have the authority to irrevocably give, grant, limit, or restrain, this right; and all laws, grants, contracts, and all other acts whatsoever, by said government or any part thereof, to effect any of these purposes, shall be and are hereby declared to be null and void for every purpose whatsoever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of and revocable by the state notwithstanding any gift, grant or contract whatsoever by the general assembly.

Section 2 was read, as follows:

Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and railroad companies common carriers. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses, prevent unjust discriminations and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and shall from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights on said railroads, establish by law uniform rates on the same commodities as nearly as practicable, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties

Mr. HAMMOND. I offer to amend by striking out the first sentence and changing "shall" in the second and fourth lines into "may." The first section declares that "railroads are public highways and railroad companies common carriers." Railroad companies are declared to be common carriers in the code. Every body who carries habitually and regularly for hire is a common carrier, and to that declaration I have no particular objection. I am afraid of the other, because it would, in my opinion, produce a confusion in the law. "Highways," in the fifth section of the code is declared to be synonymous with "roads." Therefore this section would declare that railways are public roads in Georgia. Now a public road is a very different thing from a railroad, which is a private way. Upon railways the public has certain rights, it having granted the franchise to make that private way, etc. But they are not "public roads." Take for instance the specification in the code that the road-bed of a "public road" shall be five feet and six inches wide, or the other, that for thirty feet in width there shall be no stumps or trees. Shall that apply to railroads? We say that nothing of this sort is meant. The language is that the railroad is a public road. It is not true. It is private property, granted certain franchises, to be used for private and also public purposes, and therefore these are to be used subject to legislative control. But it is not a public highway, and to declare it so in the constitution is to declare what is not true, and cannot be true, unless I misunderstand the meaning of the word. If railroads are public roads, it does not harm anybody to strike out this sentence. If they are not public roads, this mere declaration cannot alter the fact. The next amendment that I propose is to strike out the word "shall" and insert "may" in the second and fourth lines. The declaration as it is now is, the general assembly "shall pass laws to correct abuses, prevent unjust discriminations and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and shall from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights on said railroad, establish by law uniform rates on the same commodities as nearly as practicable and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties." No gentleman on this floor, posted in the law, will deny that the general assembly has the authority to do all that now. No such gentleman will deny that the general assembly has always had such authority. What important reason there is for asserting this proposition, known to every gentleman acquainted with the law, in the constitution I know not, unless it be to make it compulsory upon the legislature. Such legislation may be right. That depends upon circumstances. For my part I do not know whether it is right or wrong. That is a sufficient reason why I shall not vote to compel the legislature to do what may be wrong. I take it for granted that if it is right and the legislature now has the authority to do it, that it is at least enough to say that it may so legislate. This will call attention to the fact that we recognize the authority, and there is something in the language that calls for an expression of legislative opinion upon the subject. That expression of opinion by the legislature may be changed according to circumstances. Putting it in the constitution with the obligation that that particular act shall be enacted by the general assembly we may inflict evils upon the commerce of the commonwealth, which it will require years to remedy. You might not get rid of them at all if they are made a part of the constitution. I know that, in reply to this, it has been said that the general assembly will not pass such laws unless obliged thereto by the constitution. If that be true, I assume that it is so because the gentlemen interested cannot convince the general assembly that such laws should be passed. This is the best reason why we should not here compel such legislation. There is another reason that has been suggested, that the general assembly are too much influenced by railroad companies to do their duty. I do not know whether that is true. I only assume that they act like others upon what they think to be right and just, and proper. I take it for granted that if such laws are right, gentlemen will convince the legislature and have them passed. Grant that railroads are powerful. Any one knows they are very powerful for certain purposes, but in another sense they are supremely weak. Which is strongest before a jury—the giant corporation without a soul, and rounding its millions, or the maimed passenger suing it for damages? The meanest citizen in Rome might walk through its alleys in the darkness of night with perfect impunity. 'Twas the imperial Cæsar who, at the base of Pompey's statue, received the fatal stab. The very greatness of these corporations makes everybody jealous of them. Wealth makes everybody suspicious of them. The influence of powerful individuals or corporations make them weak before deliberative assemblies. Now, if it is right to pass those laws let them be passed by the general assembly. It is doubtful do not let us declare that the legislature shall do this thing which may turn out to be a bad thing after it is done.

CONCLUDED TO MORROW.

A Negro in Arkansas Burned at the Stake for Rape and Murder.

From the Hamburg (Ark.) Monitor, July 28.

On Friday night, about midnight, a posse of between sixty and seventy-five men quietly entered our town, went to the blacksmith shop, broke it open, procured tools, and proceeded to the jail and broke open the door. They went to the cell in which George Jackson, the negro ravisher and murderer of the little girl Corinna Haynes, was confined, and, breaking open the door of the cell, they took George out and departed. They carried him south of town about four miles, near the Berlin road, where they chained him to a green sapling and there burned him. The whole affair was conducted so quietly, except the noise made in breaking open the shop, that very few persons were aware of their presence until they were leaving town. As they were going out they set up a loud yelling, which was done to prevent the voice of the negro from being heard. Some of our citizens saw them riding through the streets, and learning they had the negro followed them till they came to the place of execution. When they arrived there, however, the negro was burned to death and the men all gone. At Mr. Brazzeale's the kidnappers halted and gave George some water, and asked J. C. Brazzeale to go with them and hear what George had to say. This he declined doing. We are told by Mr. Brazzeale and others that George's cries were vociferous, and were heard by the neighbors as far as two miles off. While at the jail these men informed Mrs. Holmes, who lives in the jail, and who was no doubt very much excited, that she need not be alarmed, as their business was to protect females. As to who they were or whence they came, all is wrapped in mystery. They were seen in the evening south of here, and with some the citizens conversed, and notwithstanding they were undisguised, yet none of them were recognized. Some said they were from Monroe, some from Bastrop, and some from Vicksburg. These statements as to the localities, however, amount to nothing. Some persons visited the scene on Sunday, and found only a small portion of the body—say about fifteen pounds.

Jenny Lind Again a Mother at Fifty-Six.

From a Private Letter in La Liberte.

I want to speak to you of my baby. Well, I must tell you that God has given my dear husband and myself an adorable little girl, born on the 31st of March last. She is the perfect image of health and happiness. She laughs and crows in a way to delight all sympathetic hearts. We have given her a little Katharine among her other names, but we call her Jenny, I need not say in honor of whom. Our boy Walter will be four years old the 9th of August next. He is an intelligent child—very intelligent, very religious, and when he has been naughty, it is touching to see the way he prays God to make him good again—poor little chicken. He adores me, obeys me, and I understand the child completely, for he is exactly like myself, in nature, very impressionable, active, gay, high-tempered, affectionate, shy, good-natured, quick to learn, remembering all that he learns, preferring to the finest toys a horrible old doll, because it is one with which he has longest played, cares nothing about dress, but preferring to be loved rather than admired. Is he musical? Not the least in the world. That is my great despair. But he is religious, and I think he will be a christian. As to the baby I cannot say so much. The little creature eats, drinks, laughs, mumbles over her shoes, and I have nothing to say against her character. My husband is now in England looking out for a residence, for we intend, on account of the children, to settle in that country. Yours affectionately,

JENNY LIND.

—On the 5th of August, last year, the three-masted iron steamship Great Queensland, left London for Melbourne with a large cargo and sixty-nine passengers and crew on board. At Gravesend she stopped to take on some thirty tons of black gunpowder and two tons of patent gunpowder After this was laden, she proceeded on her voyage, and has never been heard from since August 12, 1876. A name board belonging to her, however, and some life buoys, have been washed ashore on the south coast of England. The English wreck commissioner has just decided that the steamer must have been destroyed by the explosion of the patent gunpowder, which was proved to have been in bad condition, and improperly packed.

—Count Herbert Bismarck, the elder son of the statesman, has entered the diplomatic career, and is at present attached by the foreign office to the staff of his father. The younger son, Count Wilhelm, the more popular and the more beer-loving of the two, is a co-referender at the district court, and is now preparing to pass his examination as an "assessor." Both sons, lieutenants *a la suite* of the first regiment of dragoons, fought in the late war with great distinction, and were decorated with the iron cross. Countess Maria, Bismarck's only daughter, is her father's favorite and his almost constant companion.

Abolishing the Slave Trade

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, August 15.—The new convention concluded between Great Britain and Egypt, for the suppression of the slave trade, is published It is very stringent, and entirely prohibits the export or import of negro slaves. Egyptian slave traders will be tried by court martial as assassins. Foreigners will be handed over to their own tribunals. British cruisers are authorized to capture slavers hoisting the Egyptian flag. The khedive engages to abolish all private traffic in slaves in Egypt within seven years, and within twelve years in Soudan and the frontier provinces.

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 3, 1877.

W. D. RUCKER and J. N. DORRIS have applied for letters of administration of the estate of James Dorris, deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all person concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicants as applied for.

W. H. NESBIT, Ordinary.

102 aug7...w4w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Dade county, Georgia, will be sold before the court house door, at Trenton, in said county, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to-wit:

One half of the mineral interest in lots of land numbers two hundred and eleven (211) and one hundred and eighty-six (186) in the tenth district and fourth section of said county, except the iron ore inclosed west of the fence now running on the east side of R. L. Taylor's farm, with the right of train way eight feet wide, from the ore beds through the lands of said Taylor to the Mills Valley railroad, as described in deed from R. L. Taylor to George F. Lewis. Also one half of the mineral interest in lot of land No. 60, 10th district and fourth section of said county, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto, as described in a deed from George L. Lewis to R. M. Hook; sold as the property of George B. Castner, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms made known on day of sale.

This July 2, 1877.

MITCH POPE, Administrator.

491 july29 wtd

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

June 10th, 1877.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Turner, deceased, gives notice to all parties who are indebted to said estate to come forward and settle, and to all parties having claims against said estate to bring them up properly proven.

D. A. BEATIE, Administrator.

[illegible]

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A store 23 by 100 feet with basement same size, corner Broad and Alabama street. A. Murphy. 259 aug16 dtf

FOR RENT—The most desirable residence in Atlanta, 58 Washington street. Apply to G P. Guilford, 52 Whitehall street. 202 aug11...dtf sun tues thur

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 april...dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced Candy Maker and Cake Baker. Good salary will be paid for an excellent hand. Address S., Rome, Ga. 276 aug16 d4t

WANTED—Several live, energetic men to canvass the adjoining counties for an article that is wanted in every household, and has never been on the market before. Active men can make $10 to $15 a day. Call for a few days at Fred Bell & Co's office, No 31 Marietta street aug16 d1t

WANTED—A first class city agent for a profitable position. Apply at Concordia Hall from 4 to 6 p. m. to-day. aug16 d1t

WANTED—To buy old Gold, Jewelry and Silverware, second hand Jewelry, and Gold and Silver Watches at bargains. Barnard Bro., 17 Peachtree street. aug16 d1t

WANTED—A first class city canvasser. Big profits Apply to C. R Gilbert at Concordia Hall from 4 to 6 p. m. to-day. aug16 d1t

WANTED—To rent for two or three months, by a gentleman, a Bed Room Set. Address, stating terms, Frank, this office. 261 aug16 d2t

WANTED—To buy a good, gentle family Horse Barnard Bro, 17 Peachtree street. aug16 d1t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—500 bushels pure red rust proof Oats in new sacks, at $1 per bushel. Apply to Cox, Hill & Thompson. 247 aug15...1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22...1m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One Pearl Handled, Gold and Silver Mounted Smith & Wesson Pistol. A liberal reward paid for its recovery and no questions asked Leave at this office. aug16 d2t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—On Saturday, 18th instant, 10 o'clock, we will sell, in front of Store, 5 new Top and no Top Buggies. McCandless, Bliss & Co. 260 aug16 d3t

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages. Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street 000 july25...dtf

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1877.

THE CAPITAL AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Really we don't know what to make of the Milledgeville Union and Recorder. It blows hot and cold in the same breath, and takes a tepid bath for variety. Here is a sample:

If the constitution now being framed fails of ratification it will be most unfortunate, not only for our own state, but for the south. Georgia, in case the constitution of 1868 is preferred to one made by our own people, will be justly put down as a radical state, and there is no estimating the mischief that will result therefrom. We regret to learn that delegates threaten to go against the adoption of the constitution in case their pet measures fail, and earnestly hope that everything will be left out of the constitution calculated to create divisions among our people One thing is plain, the convention cannot afford to add to the risk of the defeat of the constitution by putting Atlanta into it as the capital.

We have already stated that we propose to favor the new constitution, if it be a good one, independent of whatever opinions we may have with respect to the capital question. We believe, however, that if a clause locating the seat of government in Atlanta is inserted in the new constitution the ratification of the instrument will be assured, and we are strengthened in this opinion by the arguments of the editor of the Union and Recorder himself. He eloquently remarks:

People of Geogia! shall these glorious changes fail because a few salaries have been reduced, a few terms of office shortened, a few favorite measures have been unsuccessful? Shall we be wrapped in gloom again—shall this sunlight of hope and triumph be turned into darkness at the bidding of human weakness, and unnatural passion? God forbid.

It is clear to our mind that the editor, in common with the voters of his section, is prepared to support the new constitution rather than by rejecting it ratify anew the instrument of 1868. It is this that impels us to insist that the work of the present convention will gain thousands of voters and lose not one by inserting in the new constitution a clause locating the capital in Atlanta.

ANATHEMA.

"A gentleman resident in Atlanta, but who is about leaving the city," has sent the Macon Telegraph an elaborate anathema on the city and its people, with the earnest request that it be printed. This the Telegraph refuses to do on the ground that it would only anger our citizens, and benefit no one. We advise the Telegraph to print the communication alluded to, provided the author will give the reasons why he is "about leaving the city." The anathama itself would be amusing, while the reasons of the writer's exodus would in all probability be interesting. These little things overcome us like a summer cloud, and are as refreshing as a spring rain. We beseech the Telegraph to give us the full text of this awful anathema. We are on the look-out for first-class sensations.

A NEW FACTORY.

The Columbus Enquirer has been informed that a company of capitalists composed of twelve influential gentleman of New England will doubtless come to that city in the fall for the purpose of investing or making thorough investigation. Five hundred thousand dollars is the amount that they propose to invest, and this is to defray all expenses, including site, etc., which is to be on the river front of Mr. James C. Cook's plantation, just above the city. A more desirable location could not be found for manufactories than about that city, and Columbus and the south will gladly welcome any who may come among them.

IT is intimated that the convention will adjourn next week. It is to be hoped, however, that members will not be influenced by outside clamor to do their work hastily. The work of perfecting a constitution for the people is delicate, responsible, and laborious, and cannot be accomplished in a day. It is the duty of those who compose the convention to do their work intelligently and deliberately, and then submit it to the people for ratification.

A DISGRUNTLED CORRESPONDENT.

A correspondent of the Covington Star prefaces a column communication as follows:

About two weeks ago I sent to a paper in Atlanta for publication a short article advocating the homestead. It did not appear, but in its place an article came addressed to "correspondents," telling them how to write and what to write about.

They, the editors, "did not want arguments," saying, "don't argue." but send accounts of crimes, casualties, accidents including murders, rapes, etc." "No room for argument," etc. The secret is, I was on the wrong side, and should be choked off. Harm may come of it. Commercial men abound in the city. They want the bottom dollar, and strong collecting laws to get it.

The truth of the business is, the correspondent had certain views to ventilate, and under the tremendous pressure that is put upon our columns by the convention proceedings, we didn't have room for them. We have time and time again argued this homestead question, and there is not an intelligent reader of THE CONSTITUTION who does not know our position on this question but in the meantime our views by no means make it incumbent upon to print long-winded essays on the subject. There is not a member of the convention who has not long ago made up his mind on the question, and not one who could be induced to change his vote by any argument advanced by the correspondent of the Star who signs himself 'democrat."

"LOBBYING."

It is a mighty small nail that the Griffin News can't hit square on the head. In the following it not only hits the nail on the head, but clinches it on the other side: "One of the arguments used by the friends of Milledgeville in favor of that place as the capital is, that it would be free from lobbyists. If any gentleman is silly enough to believe this, if he will go to Atlanta and see the workings of the Milledgeville lobbyists he will not only be satisfied that there is no truth in the assertion but he will be thoroughly convinced that the Milledgeville lobbyists are experts in the profession. They have lived about "the halls of our fathers" and took lessons from the old time professors who, it is said, were more proficient in the art of lobbying than these latter day saints, and from the way these fellows understand the business we should say they were very apt scholars. The latter day lobbyists only have the theory, while these Milledgeville fellows have both the theory and the experience."

HERE is a neat little compliment from the Montezuma Weekly: "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION still publishes all the proceedings. That man Small is the biggest thing about the capital. The work he does every day is immense. About twelve columns of solid type are set up every day of what is written by him for that paper. Such enterprise as that should secure a premium of a year's subscription from every man in Georgia for that paper."

IT is stated that the name of the new paper shortly to be started in Milledgeville, is to be "The Old Capital." We trust the venture will be successful, and most heartily commend the projectors to the good graces of the people of that section."

A MEMBER of the convention has no right to complain of criticism. It is only by means of criticism that he can feel the public pulse. If it is captious, no harm is done; if it is called for much good may result.

WE rise to a point of order. Why should a murderer in the south be called a ku-klux and a murderer at the north be called a rioter? We move to amend by inserting the words "loyal ku-klux" instead of "rioter."

THE HON. BOLIVAR BULLDOZER, editor and statesman, has allowed the capital question to droop, as it were. Is the Hon. Bolivar doing his duty to the readers of his widely circulated journal?

THE difference between a southern ku-klux and a northern rioter is merely climatic.

FACT AND COMMENT.

SETH GREEN says that the fish never sleep.

JOAQUIN MILLER will publish a new volume of poems in September or October.

A MAN in Kentucky has just married his step-grandmother.

THE bobolink visited Kansas this year for the first time.

THE cabinet will meet in Vermont this week around Farmer Evarts' buttermilk bucket.

E. W. STOUGHTON, of New York, talks about answering Judge Jere Black's article on "The Electoral Conspiracy."

"A TALE of the Riots" is now going the rounds of the press. It is supposed to be another of the Sacks Home stories.—Commercial Advertiser.

HERR AUERBACH has just completed a novel, the aim of which is to describe the socialistic tendencies of the age.

GEN. O. O HOWARD annihilated the Nez Perces some weeks ago. In revenge they annihilate General Gibbon.

THE richest Jews in New York are the metal dealers, Hendricks Brothers, who are worth, it is said, $5,000,000. Precious metals they deal in.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, boasts of a watermelon which weighed seventy-five pounds and was five feet long.

KID gloves are out of the fashion for evening wear at many of the watering places. At many places white Lisle-thread gloves, with clocked cuffs, are much worn.

MRS. GEN. GAINES has begun to realize yet on her property in New Orleans. She gets a small payment here and there, but, as yet, misses general gains.

THE next royal marriage on the tapis is that between King Alphonso of Spain and Princess Victoria of Hesse, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Bismarck has so decreed.

THE Corvallis people of Bitter Root valley, Montana, have built a turf fort sixty-six by ninety-five feet and eight feet high, with triangular bastions at the corners, and cover for women and children inside the walls.

MAJOR BUFFINGTON is the hero who commanded the United States arsenal in Pittsburg, and refused admission to the Philadelphia troops. The major ought to have a monument. Not too large or expensive, however.

A GENTLEMAN in Cambridge has invented a machine to remove the seeds from peaches. Adam and Eve invented one of them, and he was a boy. There are many of the latter kind of peach seed removers hereabouts.

THE Philadelphia militia man sighs for other worlds to conquer, and other people to lay out. Meeting men who throw brick bats fills him with disgust.

THE Vicksburg Herald is strong in the belief that in the parishes of Louisiana and counties of Mississippi, adjacent to Vicksburg, 10,000 industrious laborers could gain a comfortable subsistence from the soil, and still there would be room for more.

THE Hon. E. W. Stoughton, associate counsel with Secretary Evarts before the electoral commission, and an intimate friend of Mr. Evarts, will, in the September-October number of The North American Review, reply to the article by Judge Black on the "Electoral Conspiracy," which appeared in the July-August number.

MR. RUSKIN says that in the last twenty years much more general progress has been made in the appreciation of good music than in the knowledge and love of good pictures.

HERR RICHARD WAGNER, in the eyes of a New Englander, "looks like a Vermont pedagogue," or, as he mounts the conductor's stand, "like the president of a New England college just about to address the students."

SOME of the English papers have been trading on public curiosity anent, "The Priest in Absolution," by printing quotations from the work. Copies from the London Illustrated Police News, The Christian Herald, and The Signs of Our Times, have been seized by the police, and the venders are to be prosecuted for selling indecent literature.

THREE years ago Great Britain abolished the customs duties on sugars, and since then her customs revenue has been raised almost exclusively from tobacco, spirits tea and wine. Yet her receipts for the last three months show an increase of $2,500,000 over the receipts for the same period in 1876.

SINCE some joker called Cincinnati the "Paris of America," the Cincinnati papers affect French airs, and print their worst jokes in the French language. The numerous slaughter-houses are to have French names, and the squeal of the hogs is to be given a French twist.

GEORGE H. BOKER claims to possess mechanical skill of a high order. He says: "I could to-morrow go into a machine shop, take off my coat, and earn my living like an honest man It is not every fellow of mere brains who can do this The most of them, when they get low in the pocket, resort to forgery or theft, or writing books, or some other of the fine arts."

WHEN the Graphic remarks that the people in Washington believe the next President will be either General Sherman or his brother John, the Nashville American says: "Just set John up for the head pin and roll down the big ball, if you want to see fun in the year eighty."

A WASHINGTON letter-writer says that Mr. Simon Wolf, president of the Washington Shutzenverien, who set afloat the story that Mr. Hayes sent the historic bouquet to his society, is likely to lose his official head. He is register of deeds for the District of Columbia.

AN Ohio lawyer assumed the character of a mummy in a dramatic performance The critic said: "He was obliged to put a little animation into himself to come up with the character and to wear more recent linen, but that was about all. Nature had admirably qualified him to act the part."

THE queen's maids of honor are all granddaughters of peers who are not below the rank of earl, that being a *sine qua non* of eligibility for the position They receive $2,000 per annum, and if they marry the queen presents them with $5,000. Each is on duty about two months in the year. Since the prince consort's death they have had a dreadfully dull time of it. Many of these ladies have remained until past 50.

ELLINGTON, Mass., is inclined to boast of its smart girls. One eleven years old milks six cows night and morning; two others are in the habit every year of walking to the Willimantic camp-meeting and back in the same day—a distance of thirty-six miles while another takes a forty-five gallon barrel of cider and drinks out the bung-hole.

THE reason why no four per cent bonds were reported in the recent public debt statement is that the old six per cents had not yet been presented for redemption. The treasury authorities say there generally remains in the treasury about $45,000,000 more than the debt statements show, but this sum is not available to general purposes.

THE way in which they construct platforms in Ohio reminds one of the method in which the old negro put on his tight coat. First you squeeze one arm into it and then the other and then you "try to stand on your head and hab a general convulsion."

A LIVELY mob went through the streets of Athens yesterday, howling for war. The Greeks are almost unanimously of the opinion that it is time for them to take a hand in the fight But if the Turkish fleet should make its appearance on the coast, as it is very likely to do, the ardor of the mob may perhaps be cooled a little.

MR. JOHN G. WHITTIER has finally acknowledged himself as the author of the ode, "The Song of the Vermonters," which has frequently been attributed to Ethan Allen and others. Mr Whittier says the ode was written in 1833 or '34, and that it was an attempt at literary mystification hardly excusable even in a young writer. He was curious to see if it could be received as an old-time production.

DID you ever see a woman walk down a street which was paved with asphalt, a sort of composition used by street commissioners, who generally have a very soft berth and take the money from the people's pockets under the guise of jobs carefully concealed by figures and false reports, and—well now, what in thunder did we start to write about anyhow?—Oil City Call.

THE White mountain hotels are again waltered by college students. The snow arch in Tuckerman's ravine fell last Monday. The mercury stood at 39 degrees in the morning and 47 degrees in the evening. Those who want to see the "Old Man of the Mountain," in the Franconia Notch, must hurry up, as the profile is wearing away quite fast, the frost cracking off large pieces every spring.

THERE were no lives lost by the forest fires at Eaton, near Green Bay, Wis. The five missing families have turned up alive, after suffering from lack of food and sleep. One woman saved her children by laying them upon the ground and covering them with earth. Another family, who had fought fire for fourteen hours without food or rest, were about to despair when a slight shifting of the wind opened to them a pathway to safety.

EIGHTEEN state senators were elected in Kentucky on the 6th inst., and the republicans get only one of the number. That one is Lester, who will represent the seventeenth district, formerly represented by Mr. H. F. Finley, who resigned his seat to take the recently much vexed United States district attorneyship.

WHEN the federal government shall have established Judge West's bureau of industry and other communistic institutions, it would materially help our minister to France to earn his salary by attaching to his office a bureau of Parisian novelties, charged with the duty of communicating such information to the Washington authorities as would enable them to dictate the latest fashions of ladies' wearing apparel.

FIVE elephants and a camel came to a bridge in Oswego county, early Friday morning, at the moment that a team of horses, drawing a wagon loaded with empty barrels, appeared at the other end. The sight of the elephants frightened the horses, and they turned short around, upset the wagon, and dashed away. The rattling of the barrels in turn terrified the elephants, and they stampeded in the other direction. The sun was pretty high, and the drivers at both ends of the bridge were very warm before the passage was effected.

CAPTAIN CRAPO'S wife writes that they would not undertake to cross the Atlantic again in a cockle-shell for considerable. She fainted twice during the voyage, slept in a wet bed for seven weeks, and had aches in every bone of her body. "We had seven gales of wind," she writes, "the last one being very hard and the seas running mountains high. It lasted from Saturday afternoon till Tuesday morning, but God was with us, and he calmed the sea so that we were able to make sail. The next morning God spoke to me and said: 'I am with thee; don't fear. Trust in me, and I will land thee safe on the shore.' The tears dropped down my face like rain."

SOME of the professed friends of Hon. Proctor Knott are doing that gentleman serious injury by indulging in invidious criticisms of other distinguished democrats in the state whose names are associated with the contest for the United States senatorship before the next Kentucky legislature Mr Knott ought to put a muzzle on the mouth of those over zealous gentlemen or they will blast his political future in the state.

THE long silence of Keely, the new motor man, is at last explained. He has been engaged for over a year in the construction of a machine weighing twenty tons, and costing $60,000, to generate the new force he claims to have discovered. The "Keely motor company" seem to have confidence in the importance of the discovery, and invite scientists to come and make every test they can think of. Cold water and air are the only elements used to generate this mysterious force. If Mr. Keely will kindly show his discovery can be put to practical use he will indeed prove himself a public benefactor.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, the people of Paris were shocked by the fiendish career of the widow Gras, a pirate on society somewhat after the model of Cora Pearl. In order to secure possession of the person and property of a wealthy lover, named Rene de la Roche, she conspired with a weak tool, named Gaudry, to burn out his eyes The trial of this villainous monstrosity of a widow has just been concluded in the French courts Maitre Demange, who had cleverly defended Prince Bonaparte for the murder of Victor Noir, was counsel for Gaudry, while Maitre Lachaud, another renowned advocate, defended the widow. All Paris was out to witness the trial. The double defence was long and very brilliantly conducted, but the current of facts was too strong for the lawyers to stem. The jury gave the widow fifteen years at hard labor and her accomplice ten. She takes to jail with her for consolation a prayer book written over with the names of her numerous lovers and low doggerel describing their characters.

—If you experience a bad taste in your mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is sold by druggists. d&w

The Mirror Tells

a flattering tale to those who are sensible enough to beautify their teeth with SOZODONT, which makes the teeth as white as alabaster, besides rendering the gums rosy and the breath sweet. No toilet service is complete without this famous dentrifice. aug14-d1w&w1t

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Savannah is full of local sensations just now in the shape of murders, robberies, fights and suicides.

—The Athens Georgian playfully remarks that "Sam Small has made one four thousand dollar statesman admit that he was an idiot."

—Mr. John B. Gorman, of the Talbotton Register, showed his genial face in THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday. The count is as good-humored and as full of business as ever.

—An abnormal fowl, half chicken, and half turkey has made its appearance in Macon. It originated somewhere in the neighborhood of Gainesville.

—The dwelling house of Mr. J. T. Lindsey, of Washington county, was burned recently.

—Newt. Tumlin says he is going to make himself heard on the homestead question.

—A young man in Savannah wanted to commit suicide the other day, but was afraid to.

—The body of a colored man was found floating in the river above Savannah.

—Hall county has a population of nine thousand, including two editors.

—A young man named Charles Oscraft, was accidently drowned below Savannah recently.

—A negro with his skull mashed in was found in a ditch on the suburbs of Savannah. He was taken to the barracks.

—Captain W. H. Westcott, a well-known citizen of Savannah, was found dead in his bed at the Isle of Hope the other day. He died from an overdose of opium administered accidentally.

—Every little boy and girl in the state should subscribe for "Cousin Annie's" paper, *The Acanthus*. It is the brightest and nattiest little paper out. Send for a specimen copy. You are sure to fall in love with it at first sight. Terms only 75 cents a year. Address, Miss Annie M. Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.

—Mr. M. J. Reilly, of Savannah, is dead.

—Jim O'Connell, of the Pulaski house, Savannah, has been victimized by a woman professing to be Mrs. General Averill.

—The Monroe Advertiser says that on Saturday evening last one G. C. Cordell was arrested, charged with the seduction of a young daughter of his brother-in-law, near Indian Spring, and, upon trial before justice Neal, was required to give a bond of three thousand dollars for appearance at court. Unfortunately, while the officers were engaged in preparing some papers, he leaped from the room, and aided by darkness and a convenient cornfield, succeeded in escaping. Cordell is about thirty years of age, and was an inmate of the family he so grossly outraged, about two years. Recently he has been engaged in making a crop in the fourth district of Monroe county, and about a month since married a respectable young lady of Butts. The arrest was made about seven o'clock, and he escaped about ten p.m. Up to Monday morning he was not to be found. Public opinion at the spring, where all understand the great obligations he was under to the father of the injured girl, is very bitter against him, and it is unanimously hoped he may be caught.

—The Covington Star says that Miss Lily Lee, who is scarcely sixteen years of age, has a school of twenty pupils, some of whom are young men in the higher grades of mathematics. Miss Lee graduated at the recent commence of the S M. F. college.

—Talbotton Register: A short time ago Mr. John T. Stephenson, of this county, was passing though an uncultivated portion of his father's plantation, when in a dense copse of pines he suddenly discovered the movements of some strange looking animals. His curiosity being aroused he made further investigation and found three small dogs, of the genus "fice," gamboling in a most abandoned matter with a couple of foxes. They appeared to be on the best possible terms, the movements of the foxes in their play being very like the lively antics of the dogs. Rushing in on their convivialities Mr. Stephenson attempted to "set on" the dogs as Raynard made his exit in most graceful agility through the thicket, but the little dogs couldn't see it, and hence made sallies of an unfriendly character.

—Talbotton Standard: From Capt. A. B Howard, who was in town Saturday for a burial case, we learn of the self-destruction of a promising, accomplished young lady. Miss Kate Cheney, daughter of Mr. Rufus Cheney, who lives in Merriwether county, near the line of Talbot, committed suicide by drowning, on Friday last. Several weeks ago she dreamed of being dead, and since that time she has been partially deranged. Friday, while standing upon the banks of Pigeon creek, with her mother, she jumped in suddenly pulling her mother after. The water was not deeper than three feet, and Mrs. Cheney got safely to shore, but too late to save her daughter. She immediately gave the alarm and assistance was at once secured, but the body of the young lady had been under water so long that all efforts to resuscitate proved unavailing. This is one of the saddest deaths it has ever been our lot to chronicle. Miss Cheney was 18 years old, and up to the time of the dream, which doubtless caused her self-destruction, she bid fair to become a useful woman and an ornament to society.

—Talbotton Standard: Prospects for a good crop are favorable. The drouth of May stunted the growth of cotton, so that the weed is smaller than usual, but it is thought that a full average crop will be gathered if the seasons continue favorable. Rains have been more partial this season than usual, and while some plantations have had an abundance, others have suffered much. Some of our disfavored farmers have woefully long faces, but the majority are well content. Corn is in good condition. The late planting is better than the early planting, but all averages well. The sorghum crop, which is much larger than for many years, is promising. We know of one two horse farmer, who expects to harvest 1,200 or 1,500 gallons from seven or eight acres, He is now erecting a sugar house 30x40 feet, two stories high, and if fortune favors he will stock the market this winter with Talbot county sugar. Cane mills and evaporators, notwithstanding the large number sold in the county last season, are in good demand. Who knows but sorghum may yet redeem the country?

—Macon Telegraph: The fire on Tuesday morning, as stated in yesterday's issue, entirely consumed the colored Methodist church on Washington Avenue. No other damage was done. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly incendiary, and suspicion points to certain parties. It seems a meeting was held at the church up to 12 o'clock at night, in which, it is said, there was considerable discord. In fact, the neighbors in the vicinity give a very bad account of the church generally. They say that it has divided itself into some three separate factions, all of which have been waging the most bitter wordy warfare. That for sometime past religious duties have been rather discarded and the organization resolved into a kind of court, meeting night and day to try all sorts of offenses, of which there has been an abundant harvest. For sometime there was but two parties, but now the sisters have gotten up a bran new departure of their own and made the contest triangular. Both white and colored with whom we have spoken, believe one of the divisions of the church set fire to the building so as to be revenged on the others. The old adage "a house that is divided against itself cannot stand" has been signally verified. The fire department was out, but No. 2 was the only steamer that reached the fire. As water facilities in that portion of the city are so poor it was useless to take the other machines up to the scene of action.

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural Editor Constitution: Permit me through your courtesy to give for the valuable columns of your journal my farming experience as a sheep raiser in the "wire grass" region of Georgia.

Unhappily impressed with the Utopian idea that the west presented the only field to young men, or to those who desired to mend broken fortunes, I spent some five years after the war in seeking elsewhere than in Georgia some place where I was, in my estimation, to recuperate rapidly from the results of the revolution. It is needless to give the result. Sufficient to say, that after spending all I had left from the wreck in reconnoitering the far famed lands of Arkansas and Texas, I was glad enough to give all the residue left from these expenses for a passage for myself and family back to dear old Georgia. I returned in 1871, and determined to make sheep raising a specialty, and to this end purchased in Glynn county, near station No. 1 on the Brunswick and Albany railroad, 400 acres of the wire grass pine land which is famous the world over for its apparent sterility and general worthlessness. I commenced my operations in November with 100 head of sheep, following a plan for their conduct and care which suggested itself to me by the circumstances investing me. By the natural increase alone my flock in 1873 had reached 379 ewes, and I had sent to market 73 wethers. I commenced from the start to pen my sheep at night, having to commence with a pen made of a portable fence of about one-half acre in size, the main object being to fertilize the land. I found that in two nights my flock would manure a half acre well. Continuing this method regularly I have now manured and brought to a high state of cultivation about one hundred acres of land which seven years ago was looked upon as worthless. I have purchased but 200 additional sheep since I commenced in 1871, and my flock now consists of eighteen hundred head. By the closest figures I can make, and allowing for liberal expenses in employment of shepherd, etc, I find my sheep cost me to keep them about 57 cents per head per annum, and average me about 3½ pounds of wool per head. I find that two clippings per annum can be made with safety in this climate. one in May and the other in October, or better, in September, which brings my yield last year to 5½ pounds of wool per head. By my actual sales from Savannah and Macon I find that I sold last year 9,900 pounds of wool at an average of 30 cents—including some merino wool—which gave me as gross income from sheep $2,970. My expenses for their management of all kinds, including one shepherd and two boys, shearing, etc., averaged 57 cents per head, amounting to $1,026, giving me an absolute net profit on wool of $1,944. In addition, I sold for mutton in Macon and Savannah markets last year, 92 weathers, at an everage of $3 75 per head, yielding $345, making my total monied income from sheep, $2,289. I have in addition fertilized this poor land to such an extent within the past seven years that I had in cultivation last year 84 acres—40 in corn yielded me an average of 31 bushels to the acre. Ten in sugar cane yielded me 56 barrels of syrup; 15 in oats an average of 42 bushels per acre, and the remainder an abundance of all kinds of truck farming. My account sales show that from vegetables in New York market, I made a net profit of $284. I thus make an exhibit, Mr. Editor, for the poor wire-grass which has been so long ridiculed and considered as worthless by our friends in middle and upper Georgia. I do not claim that there is any extra farming in the matter, as I know of gentlemen who are doing better than this. From my experiences, sheep farming and wool growing is far more pleasant and profitable than cotton or rice culture. I have never purchased a single ounce of any commercial fertilizer, obtaining by penning the sheep and moving the pen every other night, full as much manure as I require for the high fertilization of 100 acres per annum. So I am going on, and if blessed, in ten years, as heretofore, I expect to have an annual net income of from seven to ten thousand dollars per annum from my 400 acres of wire grass pine land and my flock of sheep. I do not refer to the abundance of game and fish, which is found in superabundance. These are to a good farmer but side issues and add pleasure to profit in the dull season. Respectfully, ED B. TISON.

JAMAICA, Glynn county, Ga.

Victoria's Wealth Compared to That of the Prince of Wales.

L. J. Jennings' London Letter.

The queen of England is at this moment the richest woman in the world, totally apart from this sum she annually receives from the country. When the prince consort chose South Kensington as the site for the great exhibition, he invested a large amount of money in lands thereabouts, and that money has by this time increased forty or fifty fold, and brings in a revenue adequate in itself to cover the expenses of a good-sized kingdom. The queen herself is an excellent manager, and had she begun life with a capital of £500 she would by this time have made it 50,000 pounds, for she has a turn for money-making, and never loses a chance of increasing her shining store. It may be doubted whether she spends much, if any, more than 25,000 pounds a year, for she rarely receives anybody even to dinner, and, although she has to keep up a large staff of servants, $25,000 will go a long way even here to defray all expenses of that description. I mentioned this sum of £25,000 the other day to a friend of mine, who knows a good deal more about the court than I do, and he laughed at it as being absurdly high. However that may be, the queen receives £385,000 a year from the nation, about £40,000 from the duchy of Lancaster, and not less than two £200,000 from her investments—or $3,125,000 a year. The Prince of Wales receives £40,000 from the nation, about £60,000 from the duchy of Cornwall, and his wife £10,000 from the nation—altogether £110,000, and upon this he has to keep a large family, and to receive and entertain numerous visitors and guests, give garden parties, balls dinners, and incur vast expenses generally which ought properly to fall upon the monarch. No wonder that he is relatively a poor man. The prospect before him is not very bright, for the queen may reign for twenty years to come yet. She is only fifty-eight and as strong as a lion, in perfect health, and probably hopes to reign as long as her distinguished ancestor, George III, who was on the throne for sixty years—peace to his memory! And certainly no one wishes any evil to happen to the queen, or to see the shortening of her days, for, after all, it is by no means certain that a change, whenever it may come, will necessarily be for the better.

—All those desiring to enjoy that high degree of health which pure blood induces and maintains should use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

—A new sheriff of Mecca has been installed at Constantinople, the successor of Abdullah, being his brother, who has resided in Constantinople for some years and occupied a seat in the council of state. The office is hereditary in the family, but the choice of younger or elder rests with the sultan. The new emir (or sherif,) Hussein Pasha, recommended himself as an assiduous courtier, but it would be ridiculous to suppose, as some have, that he was selected in order to facilitate the handing over to the porte of an immense treasure said to be accumulated at Mecca for the defense of Islam; the fact being that no such treasure exists, though the inhabitants of the holy places, Mecca and Medina, are individually rich, being recipients of the bounty of the faithful, for whom they vicariously perform certain religious offices.

—Happy tidings for nervous sufferers and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked, Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4 foot WELL AUGER. Send for our auger book U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo. [439 may1-weowly

Funeral Notice.

JACKSON—Died in this city, August 15th, Miss Jennie M. Jackson, only daughter of Mrs. Carrie Jackson. aged 16 years.

Funeral to-day at 4 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her mother, 185 Whitehall street.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

New Advertisements.

Fifty Acre Farm,

FIVE miles from Atlanta on the Sandtown Road, for sale or exchange for city property, Thirty acres cleared and twenty in woods, with a fine young orchard of peaches, apples, cherries, grapes, etc. For particulars call on J. N. PRITCHETT, Corner Decatur and Loyd streets. 258 aug16 d1t

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammations

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

353 aug11 d2w sat & wed 2dorthn n r

The World's Standard

SCALES

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851
World's Fair, New York, 1853
World's Fair, Paris, 1867
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, Santiago, Chili, 1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876
World's Fair, Sidney, Australia, 1877

Also sole agents for MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS

HANCOCK'S INSPIRATORS,

(The best Feeder known for Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Boilers.)

ALSO,

OSCILLATING PUMP CO'S. PUMPS.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

226 dtu&sun&w4m

Havana Lottery

For information and plans apply at once to BORNIO & ROTHER, The oldest agency in the United States, established in 1848. '18 may15 3m

House and Lot for Sale.

MY RESIDENCE, No. 245 Rawson street, is for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Nine rooms in the house Three room building attached by covered way, for kitchen and servants Large and commodious stable. Nearly one acre in the lot. Property in good repair and must be sold. HENRY JACKSON.

Apply at law office of Jackson & Lumpkin, on Marietta street 124 june6

CONSUMERS OF LARD!

Beware of Lard adulterated with water, which you can tell by its spitting and sputtering in the frying pan. It is a fraud and you are wasting your money in buying it. The old brand of

N. K FAIRBANK & CO.

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,

is known to be reliable, and by calling always at your Retail Grocers for

"Fairbank's Lard,"

you will always get a first class article, entirely free from water. After reading this, take some of the Lard you are now using, put it in a hot frying pan and if it spits and sputters take it back to your retail grocer and tell him YOU DON'T WANT "WATERED LARD," and that hereafter you must have the genuine article,

"FAIRBANK'S LARD."

213 jun 13 dim wed&sat

Libel for Divorce.

Chas. Geer vs. Caroline Geer.—Divorce Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff that defendant does not reside in Fulton county, and it being represented to the Court that she lives beyond the limits of the State of Georgia: Ordered, that service be perfected by publication in The Atlanta Constitution as the law requires, and that defendant appear and answer or stand in default. April 16, 1877.

J. B. REDWINE, Attorney for Libellant.

A true extract from the minutes.

WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

145 may1...dlam3m

New Advertisements.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

Lead, Oil, Glass,

FULL STOCK of SUPERIOR GOODS.

Now on hand and to arrive—

20,000 pounds BLUE STONE.
100 kegs SODA.
50 bbls. EPSOM SALTS.
100 cases POTASH,
1,000 pounds SNUFF in Jars and Packages.

Hunt, Rankin & Lamar,

Wholesale Druggists

704 may29 d3m

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itchings and dandruff, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

244 june17...d2 sw2m&w2m

Rule Nisi.

Sarah J. Jackson, et al, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, et al—Rule Nisi to establish a Lost Deed in Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing from the return of the Sheriff and the sworn allegations in the above petition, that Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, a defendant in said case, does not reside in Fulton county; and it further appearing that she does not reside in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that the rule nisi be served on the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson by publication in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of said State, as required by law.

GEO HILLYER, Judge S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes.

W. R VENABLE, D C. S C. F. C.

E A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney.

Sarah J. Jackson and her husband, T. C. Jackson, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson et al.—Rule Ni Si.—Georgia, Fulton county—Petition to establish Lost Deed—Clerk's Office of the Superior Court.

SARAH J. JACKSON having by her petition filed in this office, set forth that James F. Jackson, formerly of said county, made and executed a deed, of which the following is a copy: State of Georgia, Fulton county.

This indenture made this 14th day of October, 1869, between James F. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, both of the county of Fulton, witnesseth. That the said James F. Jackson, for and in consideration of the sum of $400 00, in hand paid by the said Sarah J Jackson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth, by these presents, give, grant, bargain, alien, sell and convey unto the said Sarah J. Jackson, her heirs and assigns, a certain lot of land lying in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and city of Atlanta, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Pulliam and Richardson streets, and running west along Richardson street 260 feet to a 10 foot alley, dividing said property from James Dunlop's lot; and thence north along the east side of said alley 180 feet; thence in an easterly direction across a large branch and up a small branch to Pulliam street; thence south 225 feet to the beginning point containing 1 3-10 acres, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises in fee simple forever to the said Sarah J Jackson, her heirs and assigns; and the said James F Jackson will, and his heirs, administrators and executors shall, the said property to the said Sarah J. Jackson forever warrant and defend against the lawful demands of all persons whatever. In testimony whereof the said James F. Jackson, hath hereto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

JAMES F. JACKSON [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of EZRA ANDREWS, N. R. FOWLER, N. P., F C.,

and the said original has been lost, which is sworn to, should be established in lieu of the original. And it further appearing by the sworn allegations of said petition that James F. Jackson is dead, and his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, his legal representative, and that he also left surviving him two minor children, Anna and Jennie, for whom Alex. C. King has been appointed guardian ad litem by this Court: it is, therefore, ordered that the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson and Alex. C. King, the said guardian ad litem for the two minor children, show Superior Court, if any they have, at the next term of first Monday Court of said county, to be held the should not be in October, 1877, why said copy should not be established in lieu of the original.

Witness the Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of June, 1877.

JAMES D. COLLINS, Clerk.

E. A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney

195 july10...dlam3m

Atlanta Post Office.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1877.

	MAILS ARRIVE		MAILS CLOSE	
AIR LINE R. R.	8 45	A. M.	1 30	P. M.
A. & W. P. R. R.	2 20	P. M.	8 30	A. M.
W. & A. R. R.	9 15	A. M.	6 30	A. M.
	10 17	P. M.	1 35	P. M.
GEORGIA R. R.	6 30	A. M.	8 30	A. M.
	3 20	P. M.	8 00	P. M.
CENTRAL R. R.	5 02	A. M.	12 40	P. M.
	2 16	P. M.	8 00	P. M.

Douglasville, Georgia, Mail arrives on Monday and Thursdays at 3 p m, and leaves Tuesday and Fridays at 7 a m.

Libel for Divorce.

Georgia, Fulton county—Superior Court, Spring Term, before Hon. George Hillyer. Libel for Divorce—Phillip K. Fowler vs. Nancy Jane Fowler

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer, at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months.

REINHARDT & HOOKS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes.

JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C

Byington Hotel,

Opposite Passenger Depot,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

THE Dinner House for Up Passenger Train. Meals 50 cents. Terms easy.

G. W. BYINGTON, Proprietor

july18—dtf

Brown House,

Opposite Passenger Depot,

MACON GEORGIA,

Board Two Dollars per Day.

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors

june24 dtf

Marshal's Sales for September, 1877

WILL be sold before the city hall door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta for taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this fi fa on all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and described in the plan of said city as part of land lot number (77 and 78) seventy-seven and seventy-eight, as per deed made by C W Hunnicutt, trustee of Mrs Susan C Taylor to D Demerest, on the 13th of December, 1867 and according to Vincent's map of said city is lot No. (8) eight of land lot (78) seventy-eight, in the fourteenth (14) district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing one-half of an acre of land, more or less, bounded north formerly by W G Forsyth's lot, fronting south Line street, east by an alley, west by lot formerly owned by Wm Herring, afterwards by J R Powell; mayor and council vs J R Wallace. Property pointed out by Wm H Venable. Transferred for a balance of city tax for the year 1875.

Also city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing 150x100 feet more or less, on Hood & Rawson streets in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Clarke. Levied on as the property of I. P. Harris to satisfy two fi fas, for his city tax for 1875 and 1876; property pointed out by W. J. Tanner, transferee.

Also, a city lot in ward 4 land lot 77 in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20x125 feet, more or less, on Loyd street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Neal and Rasdale, levied on as the property of J C Kile, to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1876.

Also, city lot in ward 4 land lot 51 containing ¾ acres, more or less, on Cain and Collins street, adjoining Smith and Frezier, Mayor and Council vs Mrs P H Snooks, city tax for 1876

Also, city lot in ward 4 land lot 78 containing 3 5 acres, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Grant and Medical College, Mayor and Council vs Mrs Nancy A Perkins.

R O DOUGLASS, Marshal.

108 august7 law4w

Stoves, Hardware &C.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

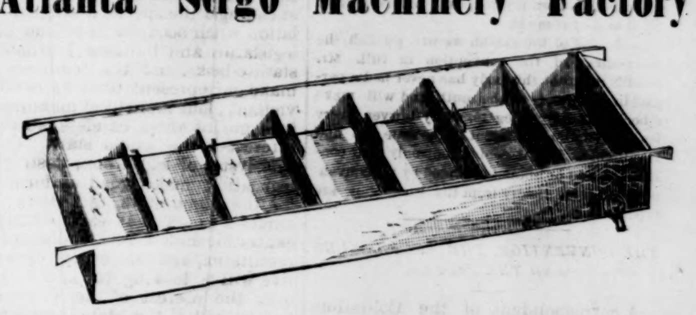
DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to Manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the county. Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY, Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin St and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877..dly

Sorgo Machinery Factory.

Atlanta Sorgo Machinery Factory



We invite the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention to call and examine

Clegg's Patent Automatic Copper Evaporator.

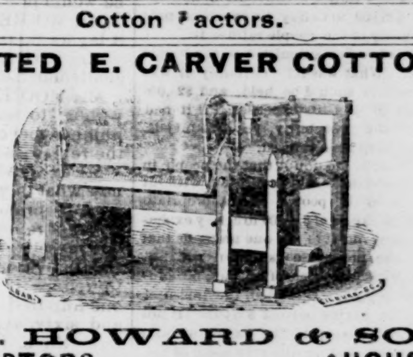
As manufactured by us in this city. It has proven to be the most valuable and economical invention of the sort for making Sugar and Syrup yet offered to the planters of Georgia. Call and get, or send for full descriptive Circulars and Prices, and take them home to your people. Fine stock of Mills and Evaporators now ready, at lowprice.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 32 and 34 Alabama street.

159 aug10 d2w

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN.



W H. HOWARD & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. Horse Power Gins, 10 in. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12 in. Saws, $4 00 Saw. We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.

57 jlyl...d&w til dec 1st

State Fair.

The Georgia State Fair!

OPENS AT ATLANTA,

October 15th, 1877,

— AND —

CONTINUES ONE WEEK

A large and liberal Premium List is offered, from which we make the following specimen extracts:

HORSES.

Best Saddle Horse or Mare ... [illegible]
Best Single Buggy Horse or Mare ... 50 00
Best combination Horse or Mare ... 50 00
Finest and best double team, owned by the exhibitor at least 30 days before the Fair ... 75 00
Best six in hand driven on the ground by exhibitor ... 50 00

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Best herd of one Bull and four Cows or Heifers ... $100
Best Milch Cow ... [illegible]
Best Jersey Bull ... [illegible]
Best Jersey Cow ... [illegible]

Liberal premiums for other breeds of cattle.

$25 00 for the best Buck and $15 for the best Ewe of each of the following breeds: Merinos Southdowns and Cotswolds.

$25 00 for the best Boar and $15 for the best Sow of each of the following breeds: Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Magie or Poland China, Big Guinea, Little Guinea and Natives.

POULTRY.

$10 is offered for the best trio of each variety of Chickens, Geese and Ducks.

Best and largest display in merit and variety of Domestic Fowls ... $75

FIELD CROPS.

For the largest and best display in merit and variety of sample products from the field, garden, orchard, dairy and apiary—the contribution of a single farm ... $100
Second best ditto ... 50
For the best six stalks of Cotton ... 25
Best display of samples of Hay, one hundred pounds each, of uncultivated grasses ... 25
For the best three bales crop lot of Short Staple Cotton by one Exhibitor ... 100 00
For the best single bale Short Staple ... 50 00
For the best single bale Upland Long Staple ... 50 00

LADIES' HOME INDUSTRY.

Best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups and Cordials, made and exhibited by one lady ... $ 50 00
Best collection of Dried Fruits ... 10 00
Best collection of Canned Fruits and Vegetables ... 20 00
Best display of Ornamental Preserves, cut by hand, by the Exhibitor ... 20 00
Best display of Breads and Cakes by one lady ... 25 00
Handsomest Iced and Ornamental Cake ... 20 00
To the young lady between 13 and 18 years of age, who shall prepare upon the ground the best meal for six persons ... A No. 7 "Iron King" Cooking Stove

LADIES' NEEDLE AND FANCY WORK.

Best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing Needlework, Embroidery, Crocheting, by one lady ... $ 50 00
$10 for the best specimen each of Silk Embroidery, Applique, Raised Work, and Tapestry in Frame.
$1 for the best display each of Hair, Shell, Wax, Seed, Rustic, and Straw Work.
Also, for the best display of Wax, Feather, Paper, Muslin and Skeleton Flowers.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best Oil Painting ... $ 25 00
Best Portrait Painting ... 20 00
Best Painting in Water Colors ... 20 00
Best Pencil Drawing ... 10 00
Best Crayon Drawing ... 10 00
Best display of Paintings and Drawings by one Exhibitor ... 25 00
Best collection of Paintings and Drawings by a girl under sixteen years of age ... 25 00
Best display of Paintings, Drawings, etc., by the pupils of any one School or College ... 50 00

MERCHANTS' DISPLAYS.

Best display of Dry Goods ... $100 00
Best display of Clothing ... 25 00
Best display of Millinery ... 25 00
Best display of Groceries ... 100 00
Best display of Glassware and Crockery ... 50

PREMIUMS FOR GRANGES AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

To the organized Granges of a county, or the county Society in the State making the largest and finest display in merit and variety of Products and results of Home Industries—all raised, produced or made by the members of that particular Grange organization, or county Society ... $300 00
Second Premium ... 200 00
Third Premium ... 100 00

MILITARY COMPANIES.

For the best drilled volunteer Military Company, to have not less than twenty-five men rank and file ... $250 00

FIRE COMPANIES.

For best Fire Company, test to be prescribed by the Chiefs of Departments of Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta and Columbus ... $200 00

The full Premium List, in pamphlet form will be ready about the latter part of July, and will be mailed free, on application to the Secretary at Atlanta.

The Management feel greatly encouraged by the flattering assurances which the people are giving of their interest in the forthcoming Exhibition

There has been no State Fair now in two years—a fact which we believe will enhance the interest in the approaching one; and with the co-operation of the public, we confidently hope to meet with that success commensurate with the merits of this time-honored occasion, when our products and resources are displayed to the world, and all our people meet together in social reunion.

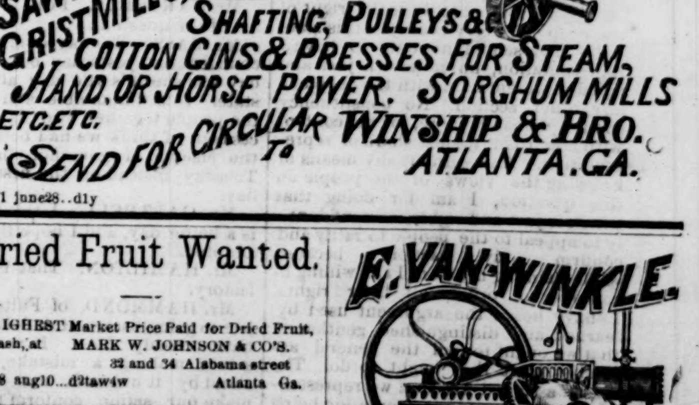
THOMAS HARDEMAN Jr., Macon, President.

T. J. SMITH, Oconee, C. R R., General Superintendent.

MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Atlanta, Secretary.

July1dtw&wtaug15

Iron Works.



471 june28..dly

Dried Fruit Wanted.

HIGHEST Market Price Paid for Dried Fruit, in Cash, at MARK W. JOHNSON & CO'S. 32 and 34 Alabama street Atlanta Ga.

128 aug10...d2taw4w

JOHN A. HOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn. Oats, Wheat, Meal

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

Philadelphia, East Tenn.

63 ...dim sun wed

50 Fine Cards, Damask, Repp name on all, 13c. F. C. LY... ...tonville, Conn. 108 june

LIVE CONVENTION TOPICS.

An Adjournment Still in the Dim Twilight.

It appears to be impossible now that an adjournment can be had by the end of the present week. If the session drifts into the next week, it will very likely run to the end of it. The homestead, the capital question, the railroad adjustments, the abolition or sustenance of the bureaus—these matters are all to be disposed of, and only three days are left in this week. We still contend, as we held when the convention first assembled, that the session will last for six full weeks. This will bring the cost of the convention to about $50,000, or over double what was appropriated for it by the legislature enabling act.

LOOKING TO THE BALLOTS.

Already quite an uneasiness is being developed in the convention as to the ratification of the instrument it will make. In debate, yesterday, several allusions were made to the doubt that existed as to the endorsement of the work the convention is doing. Colonel Trammell made an earnest an eloquent appeal for the ordering of another election on the same day that the constitution will be submitted in order that the people may be brought to the polls.

There is need of fear on the subject of ratification. While of course the popular mind is not made up on the subject as yet, there is a very great dissatisfaction manifesting itself in every part of the state. Those most accessible to the daily reports of the convention have apparently determined to vote against the instrument. As for instance in the town of Decatur we have the statement of a resident that there is not a single voter in the town that is not against the work of the convention. A similar report reaches us from Albany. Of course these reports are exaggerated. But they seem to show the tendency of sentiment. The people are becoming impatient and weary over the length of the session and the vast amount of random and buncombe talking done. Unless this feeling is corrected it will be hard to secure a ratification of the constitution.

NOTES AND GUESSES.

It is said that the ratification vote will be ordered in December.

Col W A Lofton, of Bibb, is one of the very best members of the convention. He is watchful and sagacious, and, better than all, has no buncombe speeches to make. He never votes wrong however, and his quiet influence is very considerable.

Many of the members are getting uneasy over the failure in the funds. The attorney general's opinion is anxiously awaited.

Col Tom Howard says he could not, according to suggestion, furnish a bowl of succatash for the executive clerks, under the present appropriation. He says, however, that he could give them egg broth, which is made by boiling two eggs in four gallons of water, after which the cook eats the eggs and deals out the broth to the boarders.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of police commissioners was held at the station house Monday night. Present, a full board.

The petition of Patrolman W. West, for pay for twenty-five days lost from service by injuries received in discharge of duty, was read. Pay for half the time was granted him.

A resolution was passed requesting the mayor and council to pass an ordinance relative to the disposition of stolen goods captured by the police and remaining unclaimed.

The general council was requested to arrange with the ordinary for the disposition of lunatics taken up by the force.

Resolution was passed asking that general council revoke liquor license of Stafford, in Willingham building, and of McKay, in the Shehane building, on account of disorders and complaints.

Resolution was passed asking council for control of third story of station house building to use for better class of prisoners.

An interesting debate on the sanitary condition resulted in a determination that the board should go in a body to general council meeting next Monday night and represent the true state of the case.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE

Col L P Thomas, jr., chief of police, read his monthly report, which was a full and clear statement of the entire work of the department for the past month and also contained a number of valuable suggestions.

The following figures from it will be interesting to the public:

Number of state arrests for the month, 67; number of city arrests, 344; total 411. Amount of fines imposed by the recorder for the month, $1,254. Of this sum there was paid in cash $119; fined but not yet collected, $9; remitted by the recorder, $6 75; worked out, $664 24; appealed and remitted, $5, making the above total.

The total amount of cash collections from all sources for the month was $537 35.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following patrolmen were mentioned as having made the largest number of arrests during the month: Penn, 48; Brooks, 42; Owens, 41; Goddson, 41. The following patrolmen are mentioned among those making more than twenty arrests and showing the smallest per cent of dismissals.

Speer, twenty-six arrests and two dismissals. Coodson, forty-one arrests and five dismissals. Saulsbury, twenty-four arrests and three dismissals.

The report speaks at length of the general fine deportment of the force. It commends their faithful discharge of duty on their rounds during the hot season and shows that the men have, without exception, been true to their duty. The report recommends payment to Patrolmen Menkin and West for time lost from injuries received in discharge of duty. These officers in attempting to arrest disorderly federal soldiers on the night of July 8th were severely hurt. Patrolman West lost twenty five days and Patrolman Menkin three days from injuries thus received.

The report proceeds to make several recommendations to the board. It recommends the adoption of some ordinance relative to the sale of stolen goods captured by the police and left unclaimed in the station house. Often large quantities of goods are thus collected, and there is now no provision for their disposition; also speaks of the need of an ordinance directing disposition of insane persons taken up by the force; calls attention to needed improvements in the city and reports upon the general condition of the sewers and drains. It calls attention to the recent station house improvements, which will be of great benefit and which the chief, with commendable economy, accomplished without asking one cent from the city. He exchanged labor of prisoners in such a way as to get all the necessary work done.

The report concludes with a statement of the peace and good order which have prevailed during the month past.

THE CAPTAINS' REPORTS

were submitted to the commissioners. They are models of neatness and give an exact statement of the work done by each man on the force during the month. The reports all speak of the neatness of the men when called out for daily inspection, and commend their promptness and efficiency in the discharge of their varied and onerous duties.

The reports show that our police system is working admirably, and the commissioners as well as the general public are much pleased with it. We never had our local police better managed, the men in the hands of better officers, or the officers in command of better men.

Grand Fancy Ball

At New Holland on Friday, 17th inst. Round trip $6, including hotel and railroad fare, until Monday morning. aug15...2t

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.
aug1...deodim

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.
BOARD REDUCED.
$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon; $30 mon. the season.
EDM. W. HOLLAND,
864 july20...dtf Manager.

Something Must "Bust"

When an irresistible force comes in contact with an immovable body, what will be the consequence? If Bailey's Saline Aperient, at 50 cents per bottle, is warranted to be fully as large and as good as any, comes in contact with the dollar preparations, what will be the consequence? He who runs may read it. Try one dose, all who are afflicted with constipated habit, torpid liver or deranged [illegible]
d&w1w

D'KALB COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Anniversary at Decatur Yesterday—Large Crowds—Addresses of Gov Colquitt and Rev. G. A. Nunnally.

One of the grandest Sunday school festivals ever known in the state took place at Decatur yesterday. The DeKalb county Sunday school association is one of the largest in the south. Yesterday was the occasion of its

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY,

and it passed in a most impressive manner. The early morning trains from down the Georgia road brought large crowds from Stone Mountain, Lithonia, Conyers, and other places. The morning passenger from Atlanta carried three coaches full of visitors from the city. All the roads leading into Decatur were crowded with wagons, buggies and carriages carrying the various schools and visitors. It was estimated that fully

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE

were in the town when the exercises began in the tabernacle. The following is a list of the schools in the association:

Belmont, Cedar Grove, Concord, Clarkson Union, County Line Union, Decatur Methodist, Decatur Baptist, Decatur Union, Flat Shoals, Indian Creek, Kirkwood, Lithonia Union, Lithonia Baptist, Maple Grove, Mt Calvary, Midway, Mt Vernon, Macedonia, Oak Grove, Ousley Chapel, Orange Hill, Panola, Panthersville, Philadelphia, Rehoboth, Rock Chapel, Stone Mountain Baptist, Stone Mountain Methodist, Shady Grove, Sylvester, Union Grove, Woodville, Wesley Chapel.

The exercises were held in the large tabernacle, built by the association, near the railroad depot. The following was the

ORDER OF THE DAY

Singing—By all the Decatur schools.
Reading the scriptures—by Rev. W F. Smith.
Prayer—by Rev A J. Beck.
Singing—by all the schools.

CORONATION.

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem.

Reading reports.
Singing by all the schools.
Annual address—by Rev. G A. Nunnally.
Singing—by all the schools.

The annual address by Rev. G A Nunnally, of Rome, was a profound and at the same time a very simple statement of the philosophy of Sunday schools, their mission, the proper mode of conducting them, and the good that may result from them. The speaker was heard with great interest by old and young. He has a delivery which commands attention, and his style is so clear and strong that it is easy to follow him.

After the address and singing a

RECESS FOR DINNER

was announced and the groves all around were the scene of solid enjoyment. The bounteous provisions of Decatur hospitality and the plenteous store of good things brought by the various schools afforded a feast of plenty which all enjoyed, and not one of the large crowd was neglected when the critical dinner hour arrived. The singing of the children of the Orphan's Home, just before dinner, was much admired.

After dinner the crowd re-assembled in the tabernacle and all the schools sang together and separately. They all did well, some of them remarkably well. The general verdict awarded the palms to the Kirkwood school and the Decatur Union. Many of the others deserved special attention. During the afternoon exercises

GOVERNOR COLQUITT

made a brief speech, which was heard with profound attention. He spoke of Sunday schools generally, and his remarks were earnest and full of the true interest which animates all enthusiastic Sunday school men. The new officers of the association were installed during the exercises.

It was late in the afternoon before the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, and the day passed by in a manner that will make it long to be remembered by the many who enjoyed its exercises at the DeKalb Sunday school anniversary.

The Atlanta people returned to the city on a special train at half-past six.

Station House Report.

Yesterday afternoon Fannie Brown, a colored damsel who is the source of frequent disturbances, was found in a deplorable condition. She had imbibed the rosy until locomotion had become a luxury beyond her reach, and she had quietly taken a reclining position in a gutter on one of our principal streets. Here she was found by a policeman on his rounds and was taken hence to the station house where she will receive the tenderest attention until the recorder has a few words with her this morning.

There were several other city cases for minor offences, but no state arrests were made during the day.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Recorder Milledge had a quiet time yesterday morning, only eight cases coming up before him. Three of these cases were dismissed and the others were fined in various sums, the total receipts of the morning being $29, much below the average of the past two weeks.

We notice that chief Thomas has placed a half dozen new benches outside the bar in the court room for the benefit of visitors and spectators of the interesting morning levees of his honor.

Excursion to Lookout.

Yesterday morning about twenty five ladies and gentlemen of this city and other parts of Georgia, left the city for a delightful two days pleasure jaunt. They went to Chattanooga and were met on the of the train by vehicles and carried to the steamer Ida on the river. The entire afternoon was spent in a ride down the Tennessee and the return to the city. The scenes along the banks of this river is probably unsurpassed east of the Rocky Mountains and is becoming famous. It has recently been made the study of artists who have attempted to transfer its wild, rugged beauty to the canvas.

After the ride yesterday afternoon, a hop at the Stanton house was in order.

To-day the party will visit Lookout mountain, and will return to the city at a quarter after ten to-night.

The excursion is under the excellent management of Mr. B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the Kennesaw route, and is chaperoned by several of our most accomplished ladies.

Tribute to a Good Man.

Rev. J. H. DeVotie, D. D., who is known throughout Georgia, and who was until recently pastor of the Baptist church in Griffin, has made Atlanta his home. We are most glad to welcome him here, and trust he will long remain with us. We were shown yesterday by Mr D P Ellis a testimonial of the high regard of some friends in Columbus, which was presented to Dr. DeVotie when he resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in that city in 1872. Some of his admirers who were not members of his church joined together and presented him with a magnificent double-case gold watch with the following inscription on it:

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright. Presented to J. H. DeVotie, D D., as a testimonial of esteem by many admirers of his great piety. Columbus, Ga., 1872."

The watch was shown us without the knowledge of Dr. DeVotie. It is certainly a high tribute to his great personal worth, and its donors expressed a sentiment which is felt by all those who know Dr DeVotie.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., August 14.

R J Williams, Hawkinsville; Dr A H Daverge, Chester, S C; T W Cumming, Augusta; Wm H Bowen, Calhoun; J C Moore, Smyrna; H W Johnston, Griffin; W M Fish, Ga; J T McByrde, Americus; J L Dozier, Talbotton; G H Mill, F P Willis, Columbus; M E Rylander, Sumter; S P Myrick, S E Whitaker, Elbert Ramsey, Milledgeville; E T Davis, Thomasville; S H Hawkins, Americus; G F Gilmore, E T Pringle Sandersville; T C Stacy, Brunswick; J P Bonner, Augusta; W A Broughton, Madison; W S Jones, Athens; C F Hudson, Harris county; H L Mason, W R Nelson, Geo W Uhl, Augusta; J P Brock, Ga; C W Baldwin, Boston; N L Hutchins, Lawrenceville; J P Smith, N C; P J Berkman, Augusta; T S Davis, S C; Miss Mollie Porter, Miss Mary Nelson, Griffin; J E Leider, Hawkinsville, K P Boon, Gainesville; T S Gorner, H Cottingham, city; Jos Sullivan, Fork Shoals, S C; G R Sibley, Augusta; M W Garrison, N C; H C Fryer, Blakely; E M Fitzsimmons, Augusta. "Old Si," city; J W Newton, Butts county; O B Morse, South Falls, N H; C F Morris, Fort Gaines; W J Brannon, Georgia railroad; M W Oldham, Louisville, Ky; W C Little, Shebbyville, Ky; W H Graham, Sumter, S C; Sam'l Lumpkin, Lexington; Mrs C C Duncan and daughter, Ga; B H Bingham, LaGrange; Mrs Bronson, Vicksburg, Ta; Dr H V M Miller, city

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877.

WHEREAS, F. P. Chamberlin, administrator of the estate of Elon Vorus, deceased, applies for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, for benefit of heirs and creditors.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in September next, else leave to sell will be granted the applicant.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
116 aug7...1aw4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Milton county.
Ordinary's Office, June 6, 1877.

ROBERT THOMPSON, administrator of the estate of Jacob Strickland, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections. If any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.
W. H. NESBIT,
161 june9...wlam3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, August 7th 1877.

J. C. BOWEN has applied for exemption of personalty and valuation of a homestead and I will pass upon the same on the 24th day of August, 1877, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
138 aug8...w2t Ordinary.

Relief for the Afflicted

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: *"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."*

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: *"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."*

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years. *"I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day."* R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever. *"With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude."* F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET**, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture) Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

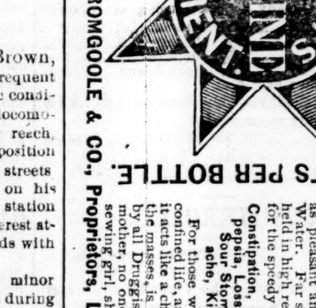
PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
223 aug5—d&wly

OBSTACLES to MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. **Manhood Restored.** Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address **HOWARD ASSOCIATION**, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
834 may15..dlyr

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE



50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

This is the **CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE**

Before the public. Is a delicious beverage, and as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. For children it is a favorite. It is held in high repute by physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Colic, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Kidney Affections, etc., etc. For those who lead a sedentary or closely confined life, and become of a constipated habit, it acts like a charm. It is specially prepared for mother, no one traveling, no close student, no sewing girl, should fail to use it. It is put up in large bottles, and sold by all Druggists, at fifty cents. No family, no

Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & BOLT.
80 july4..c& wtf

MANHOOD RESTORED

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address **DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.** oct20—deod&wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.
Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876—d&wly

SUFFERERS from **LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS**, or any disease caused by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the **so-called** remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and beneficial advise to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St, Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of **cases cured**, and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that **has and can** can agreeably treat these ailments. **No charge** to respectable person for treatment till cured. 485 apr28...dly&24days

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive. Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. $3 per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists supplied.
61 aug5,1877...dly

USE

HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT

FOR

Building Purposes,

SUCH AS

Bridges Foundations,

Cisterns, Vaults, &c

USED IN

Bridges and Culverts on Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Send for circular.
Address G. H. WARING,
547 may1...d6m Kingston, G

FOR SALE.

One Sawyer's Eclipse Cotton Gin, entirely new, for sale very cheap.
Will sell for barter. Address
CONSTITUTION OFFICE
80 may 20—1&w

GEORGIA, Fulton county
Court of Ordinary, July Term, 1877.

WHEREAS, W. R. Hammond, administrator on the estate of Daniel Kennedy, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and asked for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the October term next of this court, else letters of dismission will be granted.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
216 july10...d1am3mo Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.
Ordinary's Office, July Term, 1877.

WHEREAS, Fred L. Muller, administrator of the estate of Catherine Oelrich, deceased, applies for leave to sell the land belonging to said estate for distribution:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in August next, else leave will be granted.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
213 july10...w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA—Dade County.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that C. C. R. Taylor, late of said county, departed this life intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said C. C. R. Taylor, and that in terms of the law administration will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in September next, unless some valid objection is made to his appointment.

Given under my hand and official signature this 27th July, 1877. J. A. BENNETT,
482 jy29 w4t Ordinary.

$250 per month guaranteed, to sell the Sheffield White Wire Clothes Lines, GUARANTEED TO LAST A LIFE TIME. Address Sheffield Wire Works, 880 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
435 july...weowdw

Educational.

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Principal,
276 july15—d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute,
FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS,
456 july26..dlm PRINCIPAL.

EDGEWORTH
School for Young Ladies,
No 59 Franklin Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.
MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, PRINCIPAL.

THE next annual session will begin THURSday, September 20th, 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principal.
342 july19...dlm

Southern Female College,
— AT —
LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

WITH a corps of nine practical teachers, opens the 35th annual session the 26th of September, and closes June 19th, without vacation. In addition to the present commodious buildings, a new Chapel, 50x100 feet, will be erected this fall. The highest advantages in the literary, music and art departments furnished at lowest charges. Our pupils bear off the premiums for excellence in music and art—twelve in recent years. Drawing, calisthentics and vocal music free. Board, with washing, lights and fuel, $155 per annum. Tuition, $50; Music $50; Art, $25 to $50. Write for Catalogue. Correspondence solicited.
873 july21...deod1m I. F. COX, Pres't.

Bellevue High School,
BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va & Tenn. R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Sessions opens **15th September**. For circular of special information, address **WILLIAM R. ABBOTT. Principal, Bellevue, P. O.**
July10...deod2m

Monroe Female College,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE Fall Session of this popular and established Institution will open August 20, 1877.
Board and Tuition in the literary department for four months, will cost in advance, only $68 80
Music extra (if desired)........................ 20 00
French Painting or Drawing (extra)......... 12 00

Arrangements have been made for securing the services of Rev. H. C. Hornady, A. M., who, at an early day, will give his best efforts to enlarge the efficiency and useful of the Institution. Those who would secure for their daughters superior educational advantages, with facilities for high attainments in the Arts, would do well to consider the claims of this Institution.

For further particulars apply to,
R. T. ASBURY, President, or
S. G. HILLYER, D. D.
374 july21 d1m thur tues sun

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Full Classical and Commercial Course.

THIS COLLEGE, situated on a delightful eminence, two miles from the city of Macon with splendid grounds and healthy location offers every advantage to the student for exercise and health.

Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 25th, 1877.

For particulars send for Catalogue.
REV. C. P. GABOURY,
466 july27 deod1m President.

Wesleyan Female Institute
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WITH over Twenty teachers and officers, ranks among the first schools for young ladies in the United States. In the beautiful Valley of Virginia, far famed for health. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States. Great economy in expenses required. Session opens September 29th, 1877.
Board and Tuition for entire scholastic year $240.
For catalogue and full information, address
REV W. A. HARRIS, D.D., President,
384 july22...deod&w6w Staunton, Va.

Vanderbilt University.

THE THIRD SESSION will begin September 1, 1877. Tuition for the whole session—In Biblical Department, free; in Literary Department, $50; in Law Department, $80; other fees, $15.
The Medical Department will open October 1. Fee for attendance, $65.
For catalogues, apply to J. M. Leech, Secretary of the Faculty, Nashville, Tenn.
L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.
382 july...d2taw&w1m

Virginia Military Institute,
LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE desirous of obtaining admission into this well known STATE INSTITUTION as CADETS will apply without delay to the undersigned. Provision is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of JULY and AUGUST, preparatory to the resumption of regular studies on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.
FRANCIS H. SMITH,
357 july20..deod1m&wtse5 Superintendent.

Emory College

THE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday in September.

The ordinary expenses, including tuition, board, books, washing, lights, fuel, etc., may be covered by from $180 to $240 for the Collegiate year.

The Faculty is full; the curriculum thorough; the discipline rational; the location healthful; the society good; the institution prosperous.

For further information apply to
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, President,
418 july22...d1m Oxford, Ga.

Augusta Female Seminary,
STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.
Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1877.
For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,
315 july17...d2m Staunton, Va.

Kirkwood High School.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL.......................RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th.
The members of the School board with the Rector, and receive careful *Home Training*.
Boys of evil influence will be returned to their friends.
It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.
Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104, in *advance*. 440 july25...d1m

Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.
The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.
In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.
The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.
There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.
For Catalogue apply to
Rev. W. C. BASS, D. D., President, or
Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.
267 july14...dtoct1

Home School for Young Ladies.
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI, } ....Associate
MISS C. SOSNOWSKI, } Principals

NEXT Scholastic Year opens on Wednesday, September 19th, 1877.

For circular and particulars refer to Principals
141 aug9...d1w

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1842.
Principals—MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN JNO PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken.
349 july19...deod2m

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL
Academy of the Visitation,
NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiorite in music is so widely spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.
188 april4 dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878.

Educational.

Georgia Female College,
MADISON, GEORGIA.

THE FALL TERM of this popular Institution begins on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. Board, fuel and lights, per session, $75 00. Music, Painting and Languages extra. No charge for Calisthenics. For full particulars address Mrs. GEO. Y. BROWNE,
49 aug4 d2m Principal.

LaGrange Female College

THE FALL TERM of this institution will open AUGUST 22d instant, (and not on the 15th as stated in the late Catalogue) under a full Board of Instruction.

Mrs. C E MAILLARD, a most accomplished and experienced Teacher, will have charge of the Music Department.

Expense for board, washing, fuel, lights, literary tuition and incidentals, $82 00.
For further information address
J. R. MAYSON, President.
42 aug3...deod1m

Atlanta Medical College,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE Twentieth Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15 1877, and close March 1, 1878.

FACULTY:

A. W. GRIGGS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practice.
J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
V. H. TALIAFERRO, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy, and Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.
A. W. CALHOUN, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology.
J. H. LOGAN, A. M., M. D., Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.
JNO. T. BANKS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
C. W. NUTTING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Send for Announcement, giving full information.
JNO THAD. JOHNSON,
65 aug5...d&w1m d sun wed Dean.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

THE leading institution of the southwest. Ashland the home of Henry Clay, and Old Transylvania, with 450 acres of beautiful grounds, the sites of the several Colleges. The College **of Arts, Agriculture, and Mechanics, Law, Commerce and Medicine,** will open on the 10th of September, with a corps of twenty-five able Professors and Instructors, including the one of Biblical Literature, etc.
Students from 27 states and foreign countries last session. Unusual facilities for cheap and thorough education. For catalogues address
J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky.
225 aug14...d&w2t

HAMILTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
(Formerly Hocker College,)
Lexington, Kentucky.

WELL-SELECTED course of study. Special departments for all Ornamental Branches. Faculty large, able and experienced. Extensive grounds for recreation. Excellent buildings, 160x88 feet, 4 stories, containing 125 apartments—commodious chapel, rice recitation ornamental, play and bath rooms; warmed by steam and lighted with gas. Only two young ladies occupy a room. Cost of improvements $100,000. Charges as low as any school offering equal advantages in the United States. Session begins September 10, 1877. For terms catalogues and further particulars, address J. T. PATTERSON,
224 aug14...d6t President.

KENTUCKY Military Institute.

Thirty-Second Annual Session Begins First Monday in September, 1877.

FULL and able College Faculty. Preparatory Course thorough. College Course as extensive as those of any institution of learning in the United States. Happy blending of the Family and Military methods of government. Pupils can obtain a Preparatory and Collegiate Course at as little cost as at any College in the land. The Commercial Science receives adequate attention. Mode of instruction peculiar, and tends to success. Short suggestive Essays on Mode of Government and Instruction pursued at the K M I. sent free on application. The healthful nature of location is too well known to require comment. Farmdale P. O. Franklin county, Ky.
223 aug14...wed,sat&sun&wkly5w

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

REV. R. H. PHILLIPS Rector, assisted by a full corps of experienced officers. The 33d annual session will commence Sept 12th, 1877. Buildings spacious, with gas and hot and cold water. Heated by steam. Extensive grounds. Patronage from 19 states. School first class. Terms moderate. Seven churches within 3 minutes walk. For catalogue address the Rector.
422 july28d2taw1m sat wed w1m

St. George's Hall for Boys,

14 MILES from Baltimore, on the Western Maryland Railroad, re-opens September 5, 1877. Advantages—accommodation and Situation unsurpassed. Terms $250 to $300 per ten months, according to age. Address PROF. JAS C. KINEAR, A. M., Reisterstown, Md.
192 july10...w2m

Engineering.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instructions very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re opens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. WM L. ADAMS, Director.
1 aug1...d1mo

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MONEY FOR EVERYBODY.
OVER $300,000
In Currency Distributed.
GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES OF
$60,000; $25,000; $15,000; $10,000
SECOND GRAND DRAWING
KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY,
In the City of Louisville, Ky.
Thursday, August 30th, 1877,
OR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL.
Authorized by the Legislature! Sustained by the Courts!
Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Ky., Depos'y

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize	$60,000
1 Prize of	$25,000
1 Prize of	$15,000
1 Prize of	10,000
3 Prizes of $5,000 each	15,000
5 Prizes of $2 000 each	10,000
20 Prizes of $1,000 each	20,000
40 Prizes of $500 each	20,000
100 Prizes of $200 each	20,000
300 Prizes of $100 each	30,000
500 Prizes 50 each	25,000
6000 Prizes of $10 each	60,000

6,972 Cash Prizes, amounting to $310 000
Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarter $2 50.
11 Tickets $100, 33½ Tickets $300,
56¾ Tickets $500

Remittances can be made by Mail, Express Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G. W. Barrow & Co.
Reliable Agents wanted everywhere. Send references with application to prevent delay.
C. W. BARROW & CO.,
General Managers,
Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
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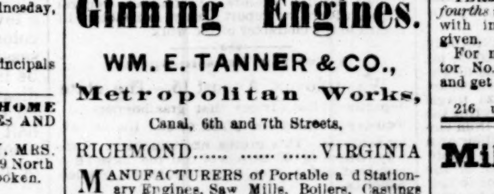

Ginning Engines.

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RICHMOND..........................VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Boilers, Castings of Brass and Iron for Railroads, Mills, Bridges, Narrow Gauge Locomotives.
Ginning Engines a Specialty.
Keep your money in the South, other thing being equal.
Send for illustrated Catalogue—FREE.
451 july26...d&w3m

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SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO TURNIPS and other Root Crops for sale, retail or by ton, at MARK W JOHNSON & CO'S.
338 july18...d2taw4

Examination of Teachers

AN EXAMINATION of applicants for position of Assistant Teacher in the Storrs School (colored) will be held on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH,

at the Superintendent's Office, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, commencing at 9 a m. There are five vacancies, and the Board of Education will elect to those positions five colored teachers if, upon examination, such shall be found qualified.
By order of Board of Education. 210 aug12d1w

Legal.

Fulton Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the 1st Tuesday in September, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

That tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, being part land lot No 78 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, fronting twenty seven and a half (27½) feet on Peachtree street and running back east one hundred and twenty five (125) feet, bounded south by property formerly owned by Lovejoy. The interest levied on and to be sold being the reversionary interest in the above described property as described in deed made April 20, 1870, by W A Chisolm to M B Chisolm and recorded in clerk's offices of superior court; levied on as the property of W P Chisolm by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B Pendley for the use of officers of court vs. Willis P Chisolm; also a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Jones for use of officers of court vs. W P Chisolm and Samuel Bard.

Also, at the same time and place, the half undivided interest in a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of Larkin Davis, Trenholm lot fronting twenty-five feet on the northwest side of Peters street, and running back northwest along Trenholm street one hundred and five-tenths feet to Booth's Alley, same width as front together, with the improvements thereto belonging; levied on as the property of Mrs. C. Deneen by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1020th district G M., in favor of J A. Scott, for the use of J. W. Winfield, vs. Mrs. C. Deneen.

Also, at the same time and place, two acres of land, more or less, on Forest avenue and Collins street, in Atlanta, Georgia, beginning at the corner of W. H. Venable and R Arnold on south side of Forest avenue and running thence two hundred feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of Forest avenue and Collins street, thence south along the line of Collins street four hundred feet to line of lot formerly owned by Robert Clarke, thence two hundred feet west along the line of Reuben Arnold to the line of W H. Venable, thence north along the line of Arnold and Venable two hundred feet to the beginning corner. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 123th district G. M., in favor of Sciples & Sons vs. Reuben Arnold; also to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa. issued by tax collector Fulton county for his tax for the year 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon fronting ninety-four feet on Garnett street and running square back a distance of ninety-two feet to Tittlebaum's alley, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the synagogue on the west and a private ten foot alley on the east, and known as No. 51 on said Garnett street, part of land lot No. 77 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., and now occupied by Jacob Elsas. Levied on as the property of J. W. Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1139th district, G M., Coweta county, Ga., in favor of Henry W, Duryee vs Post and Arnold. Levy made by I. J Cook, L C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, fronting fifty feet, more or less, on State street and running back one hundred feet, more or less, adjoining a vacant lot formerly owned by Wallace and Seago on the west, and a twenty-foot alley on the east, next to Hampton Smith's property. Levied on as the property of Oscar Young, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justices court of the 1234th district G. M., in favor of W. S. Bell vs. Oscar Young. Levy made by William Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon commencing at the north east corner of Decatur and Moore streets and running east along Decatur street thirty-five feet and five inches, thence due north one hundred and ten feet, thence due west thirty five feet and five inches, thence due south along Moore street one hundred and ten feet to beginning point, being part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John J. Thrasher, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Neal vs R J Massey, principal, and J J Thrasher, indorser. Property pointed out by J T Glenn, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot one hundred and twelve, in the 14th district of Fulton county, fronting 40 feet on Mason & Turner's ferry road, and running back 93 feet, bounded west by Pace's lot, and east by Kimbro. The west front corner of said lot is 80 feet east from the crossing of Jackson street and said Mason & Turner's ferry road. Levied on as the property of Alexander Wade, by virtue of an attachment fi fa. issued from the justices court of the 469th district, G. M., in favor of W. L. Sterling vs. Alexander Wade. Levy made by H. E Jones, L. C., and returned to me.

Also, at the same time and place, all that property, land and tenements situated at the corner of Fort and Houston streets, in the fourth ward, of the city of Atlanta, containing four acres, more or less, with about thirteen buildings, many of which are double houses, known as "Garden Ellis," in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of said county. Levied on as the property of Wm D Ellis, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt vs. Wm. D. Ellis. Said property sold at the risk of William L Ellis, agent for his wife, Mary Gazlenn Ellis, purchaser at a former sale, who failed to comply with the terms of said sale. Also sold to satisfy his state and county tax for the year 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, a stock of drugs and a lot of household goods, consisting of furniture, beds and bedding, chairs, tables, &c. Levied on as the property of Conrad Winges, by virtue of, and to satisfy a distress warrant issued in favor of Jno M Holbrook, trustee, vs Conrad Winges.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Frances and Haslett, part of land lot No 52, 14th district of Fulton county Ga., containing one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert Webster by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place a lot on Brotherton street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gaskill and Bowen, part of land lot No. 77 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x80 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Bowen and Sanders by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1874, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Randolph and Harris streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Belknapp and Orme, part of land lot No. 19, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Sparks and Tye by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place the following real estate, situated, lying and being in the county of Fulton in said State, containing 14½ acres, more or less, as follows: That portion of said land lying west of the 45 feet alley or street mentioned in deed to one John Hill Davis and wife from Pope, dated 21st of March, 1860, and running east to land of W. T. Gunby, and south to Decatur street, and north to land of F. P. Rice, except four or five acres of land which had been sold off of said parcel prior to first of March, 1876, to-wit: Lot No 9 of subdivision by Wallace & Fowler, fronting Waddell street 165 feet and extending back 275 feet to Waddell street, and fronting Waddell street 125 feet. Also, lots 7 and 8 of said tract, which together contain about 300x210 feet, situated on Wallace and Waddell streets, said exceptions being more fully described in deeds from H. L. Wilson, Alex. M. Wallace and J. D. Waddell to Mrs C. B. Barren, recorded in the Clerk's office, Fulton Superior Court in book U, page 398 and 399. Levied on as the property of H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A M Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas, one a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cox & Hill vs. H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace, and another issued from the Justice's Court of the 1234th District, G. M., in favor of John M. Hill vs H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace, and the other in favor of Marietta Savings bank vs Trustees Georgia State Lottery.
98 aug5 A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

Executor's Sale.

A Chance for Farmers of Small Means to Buy a Home
IN ONE THE
Best Sections of Georgia,
ON THE EASIEST OF TERMS.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fayette county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Fayetteville, of said county, on the first Tuesday in October, 1877, during the legal hours of sale, and at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, the following lots and parts of lots of land whereon Dr. B. O. Jones resided at the time of his death, in the seventh district of said county, viz:

Land Lot No. 89, consisting of 202½ acres, more or less.
Land Lot No. 90, consisting of 202½ acres, more or less.
Land Lot No. 91, consisting of 150 acres more or less.
Land Lot No. 92, consisting of 101¼ acres more or less.
Land Lot No. 103, consisting of 101¼ acres, more or less.
Land Lot No. 69, consisting of 202½ acres, more or less.

Making a total of 960 acres, the same being all of that splendid and famous body of lands belonging to the estate B. O. Jones, deceased, on Flat Creek, in Fayette county, Georgia. It is located in one of the productive, healthy and desirable portions of the State.

This land has been carefully surveyed, mapped, and divided into ten lots, three of which have 60 acres each, three 101¼ acres each, and the other four having respectively 91, 109, 119, and 168 acres. Considering the fact that the land lies in one of the best farming regions in Georgia, the amount of woodland is unusually large compared to the cleared land, being in a few divisions almost equal.

On one of these Divisions is a Splendid Mill Site.

TERMS—*One fourth Cash: the remaining three fourths in* ONE, TWO, THREE and FOUR YEARS, with interest at 10 per cent. Bond for titles given.

For more definite information send to Executor. No. 71 W, Simpson street Atlanta, Georgia, and get plat. J. A. RICHARDSON,
Executor of B. O. Jones, deceased.
216 aug12...d sun & w to oct2

Military Clothing
ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States. Long and favorably known in the Southern trade.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, &c., furnished on application. 469 july27...deod3m

Peach Seed
WANTED BY
Mark W. Johnson & Co.
32 and 34 Alabama street.
337 july18...d2taw4w

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York, make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports free.

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Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS
SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 49 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and At[illegible] and Richmond Air-Line at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile

Railroad. Extension leaves [illegible] on Blakely and Friday
COMING SOUTH [illegible]

Leaves Atlanta..........
Arrives at Macon fro[illegible]
Leaves Albany......
Leaves Eufaula......
Arrives at Macon[illegible]
Leaves Colum[illegible]
Leaves at Ma[illegible]
Arrives at A[illegible]
Leaves Augu[illegible]
Arrives at [illegible]
Making [illegible]
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take train [illegible]
1 from Ma[illegible]
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SCHE[illegible] effe[illegible] cepted: Leave A[illegible] Arrive I[illegible] Leave A[illegible] Leave L[illegible] Arrive a[illegible] Close train o[illegible] Lula w[illegible] C Air-[illegible] Athens[illegible]
June 24

Atla[illegible]

O[illegible]

[illegible]

S[illegible]
K[illegible]
WES[illegible]

ON and a[illegible] will leave [illegible] Depot as follows:

7.30am Lynchburg 9:15 a m, more 8:20 p m.
7.30am m, arrives Mem[illegible] 7:15 p. m.
7.30am
7.30am. Nashville 7:35 p m, 6:30 p m, Chicago. Pullman Palace Without change.
7.30am T[illegible] rives Nashville 7:35 p m, [illegible] lar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texas 6:40 p m, Dallas 10.25 p m. Austin 8:00 a m, Houst[illegible] 9 a m.
2.35pm. Wes[illegible] rives Nashville 5.00 a m, Louisvil[illegible] 3:00 p m, Chicago 7:20 a m
2.35pm Texas rives Ch[illegible] Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Ro[illegible] kana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:[illegible] p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m
2,35pm Lightning arrives Bristol burg 1:15 p m, Washington 9:45 [illegible] 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 3:30 a m, N[illegible] m, Boston 8:30 p m.

Pullman Palace Cars leave Atlanta [illegible] train for Philadelphia and are attache[illegible] ington, this train carrying Pullman c[illegible] York—virtually no change of cars from New York.

The Kennesaw route has made the fast time on record between Atlanta and Wa[illegible] ton.

2.35pm. Rome Express, (Saturday only) arrive Kingston 5:25 pm Rome 7:00 p m.
5.20pm. Accommodation, daily, except Sundays,) stops at all stations.

THIS IS
THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO TEXAS
FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA
Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars. For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
ATLANTA GA

Northeastern Railroad OF GEORGIA.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
ATHENS, GA., July 21, 1877.

IN order to accommodate visitors to the University Commencement an extra train will be run on Northeastern Railroad during the week, beginning July 30th, 1877, as follows:

Leave Athens	3 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	5 00 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via Air-Line	8 15 a m
Leave Lula	5 30 a m
Arrive at Athens	7 45 a m

This train makes close connection going from Athens to Atlanta. The present schedule of regular train makes close connection to Athens—leaving Atlanta at 4 00 p. m.

Round Trip Tickets to Commencement for One Fare. JAMES M. EDWARDS,
july24...d2w Superintendent.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

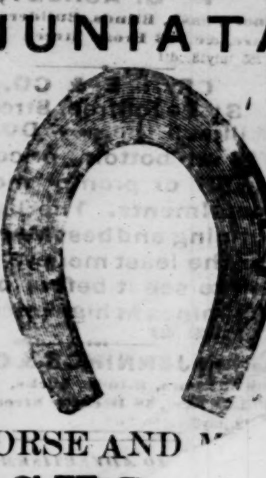
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1877.

FOLLOWING consignments are unclaimed and if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, on Saturday, September the ninth to the highest bidder at the Auction House of Mc. andless, Ellis & Co. Atlanta:

R. Turner, Mount Airy, 1 bbl. Mdse.
I. Guthman, Atlanta, ½ bbl. Cider.
D. N. Judson, Atlanta, 6 pieces Marble.
E. Murphey, Atlanta, 1 box Mdse.
Wm. Merrick, Atlanta, 1 lot Household goods.
Sallie Brown, Atlanta, 1 piece Hollow Ware.
Mrs. Emma Holly, Atlanta, 1 Sewing Machine.
ROBERT SCHMIDT,
135 aug8...d1aw1m Agent.

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURES OF
JUNIATA

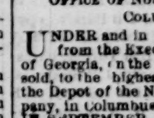


HORSE AND M[illegible]
SHO[illegible]
Cut N[illegible]

At, [illegible]
HAVE [illegible] form[illegible] Muhlenbr[illegible] Alabama

Atto[illegible]
mar22—d[illegible]

Attentio[illegible]



SA[illegible]

North and S[illegible]

OFFICE OF NORTH A[illegible]
COLUMBUS, [illegible]

UNDER and in pursuance [illegible] from the Executive Dep[illegible] of Georgia, on the 26th day of [illegible] sold, to the highest bidder, at [illegible] the Depot of the North and Sou[illegible] pany, in Columbus, ON THE F[illegible] IN SEPTEMBER, 1877, between [illegible] o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m[illegible] property, to-wit:

All the property of the North & S[illegible] now in my possession as Agent f[illegible] consisting as follows:

The Charter of said Road, with all [illegible] and franchise from Columbus to Ro[illegible] which has been surveyed, and about [illegible] graded, 20 miles laid with "T" rail, 30 poun[illegible] yard, now in operation (gauge 3 feet), 1,55[illegible] turnouts, 3 depot buildings, 6 shanties, 1 loc[illegible] motive and equipment, 1 first class passenger car, 1 second class passenger car, 1 small four wheel baggage car, 4 freight box cars, 10 platform cars, 1 lever car, 2 pole cars, 2,153 pounds railroad spikes, 1 set section master's tools (10 hands), 4 car bumpers, 1 oil tank, 3 heating stoves, 1 engineer's box for stationary, 2 pine tables, 4 extra grease boxes, 1 water bucket, dipper and wash pan, 1 wash stand, 1 common pine wardrobe, 5 common chairs, 1 letter press, 3 office desks, 9 paper files, 1 Fairbank's scales, 1 vise, 1 iron safe (second hand), undivided half of lot 23 Floyd county, Georgia, 160 acres.

Said sale to be made for cash or for bonds of this State, or for bonds of the Company endorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved October 24, 1870.
WM. REDD, Jr.,
Agent of the State of Georgia.
51 aug8...d1aw4w

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dff

W. G. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 23 Broad Street.
255 july13..d'f

CRAICE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street.
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
873 mar30..d1y

W. JENNINGS & CO.
..., Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, ..., &c., 38 Decatur Street.
...d6m fol

...OVERTISEMENTS.

...rrivals.

...ust 15, 1877.

...le, Ky; Jno H ...don, Ringgold; W ...a; T B Purely, city; ...s Rickins, Ga; J G ...n; B M Turner, Barns... county; J P Stearings, ...g, Baker county; B F ...ounty; W N Spence, Ca... Carmilla county; Benj F ...ville; B D Brandy, Blackshear; ...inch county; Gerard Brock...; Geo W Adams, Forsyth; C ...ckshear; Daniel M Grigg, E F ...Jas Fobin, Augusta; J C Postell, ... Postell, city; D J Owen, Albany; ...reenville; J H Senier and lady, ...no M Otey, Va; Jas M Edwards, ...s Fannie Andrews, Washington; D ...r, Ga; Thos B Clunous, Covington; ...S Printup, Rome; H Carlisle, Ala; J W ...cker, Athens; J J McDaniel, Ga; "Old Si," in ...town; S R Hoyle, E P Howell, Atlanta; W G Bucks, Columbia, S C; Robert Berner, Forsyth; A T Dallis and wife, Troup Factory; George E Dallis, LaGrange; W W Milam, Fayetteville; T W Garrett and wife, Atlanta; Miss Amelia Jones, Ga; T D Bloodsworth, Savannah; M P Reese, Washington; G Ed Armour, Greensboro, Henry Hillyer, B H Hill, jr, city; H G Baxter, Butler county.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—Three extra passenger cars were carried out on the morning train to Decatur yesterday, and every one was quite full of visitors to the DeKalb county Sunday school anniversary.

—The Atlanta excursionists will spend to-day on Lookout and will return to the city to-night full af enthusiasm over their trip.

—The defacing of the signs placed on the corners to tell the names of the streets is the delight of malicious small boys, who will be severely dealt with if caught.

—It now appears very certain that that we will have plenty of good racing at the fair.

—The sanitary condition of the city is receiving merited attention at the hands of the police commis ioners.

—With calico at five cents a yard and meal at 82½ cents a bushel it is a comparatively easy task to assume matrimonial responsibilities. At least, so it can be made to appear on paper.

—The ladies' parlor at the Young M n's library is frequented daily by a large number of fair visitors.

—Almost every garden in Atlanta has its grape arbor, and the market is quite full of luscious fruit.

—Edgewood has one of the most select and best regulated social clubs in the state.

—The straight stack for coal-burners ...ems to be giving way for the introduction of ...plete stack and spark arrestor, patened ... Rashton, master mechanic of the ...hops.

...road every morning is ... car-van of country ...peaches and melons

...still unsolved, ... to have a good

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...tion.

...ges of 14 ...Young Men's ... directors to... ...eGive's opera ...be had and the ...cted to appear ...t Monday night, ...e. A large num... ...ary speaking are

...TING BULL.

...ns Do Not Want ...ee Chief

...DA, August 15—The ...ed by the United States ...eed to Fort Walsh will be ...ility for making a treaty with ...his peaceable return to the re...

...ashington recently Hon Mr Mills ...ned to President Hayes the Cana... ...n of dealing with the Indians. The ... expressed his intention of adopting ... line of policy and give the manage... ...of the outposts to experienced army ... and do away altogether with agents ... Canadian Indians of the northwest are ...ully jealous of the advent of the hostile ...ux and it is feared they may at any time ...ake war upon them if their removal is not ...ecured It is expected that the new policy towards the Indians about to be adopted by President Hayes will bring about the withdrawal of the American Indians from Canadian territory.

...d ...e's ...Dick ...so do ...tle of ...which ...neigh... ...lictions. ...ore for 50 ...MARY.

...cents—with ...tal office, 66½ ...193 aug18...tf

The New Orleans Custom House.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—The commission to investigate the New Orleans custom house have made their final report. It recommends the abolition of the naval office, also one of the appraisers, and compels the examiners to take their own samples. It recommends the abolishment of all the boarding stations at Pass A l'Outre, South Pass and Southwest Pass, and the establishment of one at a place called the Jump on the Mississippi rive. It recommends the construction of a revenue boat of light draft to cruise in the shallow water east and west of the mouth of the Mississippi river to prevent smuggling. It has cut down the price more than 25 per cent, and the expense in the same proportion. It abolishes the old system of public drayage, and recommends that it be let by contract to the lowest bidder, no bid to be received for more than 15 cents per package, saving to the government more than 20 cents per package, putting it down to the rates paid by the most economical merchants It recommends the cessation of favoritism towards particular warehouses, and puts it where it will be most convenient to the importers without injury to the government.

The report shows an exhaustive investigation into the workings of the customs department, and proposes the simplest, most effective and economical method of collecting the customs revenues.

The Manchester Trade.

LONDON, August 15.—The Standard and Daily Telegraph remark that the failure of Eccles, Shorrock Brothers & Co., manufacturers, of Overdarwen, reported yesterday, has increased the uneasy feeling entertained respecting the unsatisfactory state of the Manchester trade.

The Standard's financial article says: Considerate advances have been obtained upon cotton, large stocks of which are held as security at unremunerative prices, and if realization had to be effected other firms might be seriously compromised.

Murdered by Her Drunken Husband.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 15.—Yesterday, while intoxicated, Thomas Fitzgerald stabbed his wife in the left breast, causing death in an hour. The murderer was arrested.

THE STATE AGRICULTURISTS.

Interesting Facts Elicited—A New Georgia Grass—The Growing Crops

Special dispatch to The Atlanta Constitution.

NEWNAN, August 15, 1877.

The trains yesterday, both from Atlanta and Griffin, brought in large crowds, and the actual attendance has reached quite three hundred.

Capt. Davis, of Thomas county, opened the discussion on that wonderful forage plant.

"BEGGAR LICE" OR INDIAN CLOVER,

which is destined, if half what its friends claim for it be true, to become *the* crop for forage and grazing on our Georgia farms—supplanting to a great extent both clover and peas. This leguminous plant, known botanically as *desmodium canadensis*, has been grown in Florida thirty years, in southern Georgia twelve years. Capt. Davis has had an experience of eight years in its culture. It is an annual, but "rattoons" or grows from the root the second year, after which it must be permitted to reseed itself. It grows eight or ten feet high and can be cut three times a year. The leaves and stalk are very soft and the hay has a rich, strong aroma like new fodder, but stronger. All stock are very fond of it, and will refuse all other feed, either grain or forage, for it. It grows very thick, making an impenetrable shade. It should be cut just as it is budding or blooming for seed, but shouldn't lie too long in the sun. Simply let it wilt and then cure in the shade. It is also superior for grazing and green soiling. It is called "beggar lice," from the fact that it bears a seed pod covered with fuzz that adheres to any object with which it comes in contact, but is in no other particular similar to our old middle Georgia "beggar lice," which is only a pest. It is primarily a tropical plant, and must be gradually acclimated in high latitudes It can be sown at the last plowing of corn, in the drill, a quart of seed to the acre—which is the best time, even better than spring—and it is then fully ready the following year. For turning under as green manure there is nothing superior.

THE CROPS.

The call of the counties for a report of the crops showed that they have been more affected by drouth than is generally supposed, but in most localities either the first or second plantings have hit the rains, and the result will likely be more than three-fourths of a crop of corn and very nearly an average of cotton. A great deal of German millet, chufas and peas have been planted—more than usual, and these crops are very promising.

WHEAT.

A very general discussion on wheat was had at the experience meeting last night, the result of which was that our farmers, as a general thing, sow too late; that the last of September and first of October are really the true times to sow wheat—the stiff red land, when practicable, should be selected, the land subsoiled and the wheat plowed in shallow. Drilling was universally preferred, where it had been tried, as increasing the yield. A member from Morgan county reported an experiment with drilling oats, which gave an increased product, other things being exactly equal, of five bushels per acre over that broadcast, besides, the drilled oats were not winter-killed, while the broadcast were frozen out. If drilled, one bushel per acre was thought to be sufficient for sowing—many had sowed only a half bushel with fine results.

Dr. Little, state geologist, and professor of agriculture in the state college at Athens, delivered this morning an address on "Scientific Education," its relation to agriculture, which we will notice more particularly hereafter. J.

ON THE RAILROAD.

An Accident at Toledo—A Strike at Erie—The Texas Pacific—The Chicago and Northwestern Road

TOLEDO, O., August 11.—A collission occurred last night, at midnight, between the ...anada Southern passenger train No. 14, out...ward bound, and the incoming freight No. 55 ...the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern ...ilway, a few rods south of the Milburn wagon ...rks in this city, ditching the freight and ...ly damaging the locomotive and several ...ht cars. No one on the freight train was ...red The damage to the Canada Southern is not serious. The engine being disabled, ...ain was backed into the depot by a pony ...e. It is reported that one lady passenger ...lightly injured. It is rumored that the ...eer of the Southern Canada train is miss... ...nd it is feared he is under the wreck.

...body of Lewis Young, engineer of the ...a Southern passenger train, was found in ...reck this morning. He resided here and ...a family No other person was injured. ...the engines were demolished and several ...t cars were wrecked.

STRIKING TROUBLE AT ERIE.

...E, August 15.—A freight conductor on the ...delphia and Erie railroad was discharged ...day for refusing to add another car to his ... which the conductor claimed was already ...eavy. In consequence of his discharge ...al others declined taking out their trains ...morning Complaint was made against ...of them of attempting to incite a strike. ...were promptly arrested by the police and ...itted to jail in default of the one thou... ...dollar bail required of each. An unsuc... ...al attempt was made to bring them before ...e Holbreath this afternoon on a writ of ...as corpus. They will have a hearing to... ...ow About twenty employes are out on a ...e whose places have been filled with new ... All trains have run regularly. The ...ers assert that the alleged cause of the ...ht conductor's discharge is not a real one, ...that he was discharged because of his prom... ...ence in the late strike.

THE LAST OF THE CINCINNATI STRIKERS.

...INCINNATI, August 15.—Charles Ashby, the ... of the railroad strikers awaiting trial, was ...tenced to thirty days in the workhouse and ...ine of $100, with bond to keep the peace.

WRECK ON THE TROY AND BOSTON.

...BENNINGTON, August 15.—At 7:15 this evening ...collision occurred at the Hoosac junction on ...e Troy and Boston railroad The train left ...roy at 5:30, loaded with excursionists, and was ...an into by a Montreal freight. The passenger ...cars of the former were wrecked. The engine, with a number of freight cars, were totally destroyed. The evening signal at the depot was not displayed. The injured are J H. Clark, engineer, arm broken; Stickney, fireman both legs run over; W E N Dorcey, right leg; Mrs Conant, head cut; Mrs Ward, seriously injured in the back and head The telegraph operator at the station endeavored to open the switch and was hurled off the embankment Medical assistance and wrecking train were sent to the relief of the injured, who belong east.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

PHILADELPHIA August 15.—The directors and stockholders of the Texas Pacific railroad met to-day The annual report showed that 480 8-10 miles of track had been completed, 110 during the past year. The receipts were $2 381,976, and the profits $310 985 The passenger revenue has increased 25 8-10 per cent, and 101,501 more tons of freight were hauled than the previous year.

RAN INTO AN OIL TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, August 15.—An accident occurred at McCandless station, on the Allegheny Valley railway at one o'clock this afternoon. The Emlenton accomodation southward, running one hour late, ran into the rear of a train of cars loaded with oil, which was standing on the main track The oil on the rear car of the oil train took fire from the engine, and the flames spreading, consumed the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars of the accomodation train. Conductor W B Woltham, Engineer W C Cunningham and the fireman of the accomodation train were all seriously burned. Two or three passengers were slightly burned.

A COW IN THE WAY.

CINCINNATI, August 15—A passenger train on the Louisville Short Line railroad ran over a cow at Preston street crossing, Louisville, and injured five of the passengers, and one Peter Pfeiffer, seriously.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad is officially promulgated. The income of the company proper, operating 1,502.10 miles of road, is set forth as follows: Gross earnings, $11,877,500; expenses, $6 547,680; balance $5,329,-8.9; rent of tracks, interest, etc., $3,494,801; net income, 1,835 018 This is reduced some $1,0..,-000 by the deficit on proprietary roads speaking of the falling off in business during the past year, and the prospects of a revival this fall, President Keep says: "The gross earnings of the united roads for the first half of the fiscal year up to the first of December were less by $.89,518 than those of the corresponding six months of the preceding year but the falling off in earnings was more than met by the reduction in expenses, and the result was a gain of $218,920 in the net income of the company. Expectations were entertained that the last half of the fiscal year would, with the continuance of decreased expense, show as favorable net results as did the corresponding period of the previous year in sufficient amount to justify a moderate dividend on the preferred stock in June, and leave a handsome surplus to the credit of the year's income. This expectation was frustrated by the light business of the winter and spring The low prices for freight, which always come from a lack of business by the various routes, and the low rates obtained under the operation of the restrictive laws of Iowa, have in part conduced to the reduction of earnings. The general and wide-spread depression pervading the country would have weighed still more heavily upon our revenue, during the last year, had the resources from which the company derives its business been less varied than they are. The present season has already sufficiently advanced to assure an abundant harvest in the west and northwest, especially of wheat. Every indication points to an early and constant demand for breadstuffs, and the traffic on all our railroads will soon feel the movement. There is encouragement in a change from the old year's business to the new There is a prospect of an improvement in all sources of revenue during the new fiscal year and in the value of the stocks and bonds of the company in a permanent way. The value of the property to its owners and its efficiency to the public are steadily enhanced by improvements of a durable character made in a permanent way. Steel track to the extent of 151 miles was laid during the last year, making 519 miles in use on 31st. This will be increased to about 750 miles during the present year

Custom-house Reductions.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—The reduction for the custom house was made to day by the dismissal of nine clerks, four managers, two assistant weighers, two gangers one special inspector, thirteen day inspectors, eleven night watchmen, two examiners at the appraisers office, two samplers at the appraisers office, and three laborers. There were also twelve removals and others appointed in their places, including one clerk, one examiner and one storekeeper, the others being principally watchmen.

A Raft's Long Voyage.

BOSTON, August 15.—A raft of 180 spars, valued at $20,000, cut at Lebanon, Canada, in June, floated on the lakes to Oswego and thence to Troy and down the Hudson, has been safely towed here, saving $8,000 freight.

The Vermont Celebration

BENNINGTON, VT., August 15.—The programme of to-day was followed with great enthusiasm. The presidential party arrives to-morrow.

SENATOR CONKLING'S RETURN.

His Reception at Home—Magnificent Tribute to American Institutions—The Position of the Laboring Man in Europe and America Contrasted.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The following is Senator Conkling's speech, delivered at Utica last-night. After his introduction in friendly and flattering terms by Senator Kernan, he said:

If any man could fitly acknowledge and respond to all this I am not he. Such a welcome, such a magnificent manifestation of goodness and generosity would be memorable in a life of usefulness and worth to which I can lay no claim. Its most agreeable feature is the absence of party lines. Among those from whom it comes are many who have differed with me in the sharp political collisions of the past. For more than twenty years we have engaged in contests; often engaged with a heat and ardor which has not always stopped, I fear, with mere difference of political opinion. To-night the bugles of party sound a truce and you come as neighbors and friends to greet a neighbor and a friend. Twenty years is a great while. Since it began Time, with his frosty fingers, has cooled and silvered many a brow, and I can say truly that no word harsh or stinging towards a political opponent ever passed my lips which I would not to-night gladly recall. Speaking to democrats not less than to republicans, speaking to the organizations and to the individuals who have bestowed all the trophies which this demonstration attests, speaking to my honest colleague in the senate who has come here to say eloquent and undeserved words, speaking to all my voice can reach I render you the acknowledgment of a grateful heart and return in a measure, heaped up, every sentiment of friendship you can feel for me or mine Disclaiming the credit generally ascribed to me by Senator Kernan, I am glad of a public occasion to refer to one of the most pleasing incidents of my public service. During the brief time that we have been colleagues in the senate, we have been called to act on questions of deep concern to the state of New York and to every state in the union. In one memorable instance, the country in more imminent peril than you at home could fully realize; in danger of being disgraced before the world, and involved in commotion and consequences which no citizen possessed of property, saying nothing of the patriotism or pride of country, could ever have ceased to deplore; on this occasion and on all occasions when the interests of our country or our state were involved, no political antagonism kept us apart. He will confirm me in saying that there has never been an hour when we could not confer as freely upon public measures as if we had been members of the same political party. If either of us had entered the senate believing that men cannot be ardent party men and at the same time be patriots, our associations would have undeceived us if we had not undeceived ourselves. He is a pretty staunch democrat, but he never seemed to be democrat enough to believe it would hurt his party to do right. I have never been republican enough to believe it a part of the republican creed to do wrong. You may expect me to say something of m journey abroad. The truth is, I was homesick The farther I went the more it seemed there was no country like America; no state like New York. No American can realize the progress America has made till he goes and compares it with other lands. Without seeing other countries, it is hard to realize how bounteous nature and providence have been to us. We suffer just now from hard times and depressed industries. You see all this and more abroad We think England rich in the ocean carrying trade. So she is, but many of her best ships are idle Steamship lines in some instances alternate with each other, running only half of the time Manufactures are depressed everywhere. Working men here are dissatisfied with their wages, and unwise and lamentable counsels have recently led to lawless acts, from which in the end, no one will suffer so much as their authors and abettors and those they assume to represent. I wish they could all go to France and England and see how the workmen and women do there, and hear of the wages they receive. England, excluding the twelve counties of Wales, is not larger than the state of New York; it contains 24,000,000 people; one or two hundred men own half of England; their estates are princely reservations or game and pleasure and opulence. One man may ride thirteen miles in one direction and nearly as far in the other in his own estate and when he dies his eldest son takes it all The state of New York has not less than 5,000 000 people. Suppose there were five times as many and then that one-half of the state was given up to monopoly and pleasure of one hundred and fifty noblemen; suppose in addition men and women labored in the fields and mines, and that the wages were only those paid in England; suppose only one man in three had a vote or voice in public affairs, or in making laws, and that the great body of working men were wholly excluded from all part in choosing the members of the only house of parliament in which the seats are not hereditary; then suppose taxation to maintain a standing army, in which commissions are sold for money, or given to sons and relatives; and tithes taken to maintain an established church in which livings are sold to the highest bidder, or bestowed as patronage. What would the workingmen of Pennsylvania or Ohio think of such conditions? We are all workingmen in America No class has a monopoly of the right to call itself the working class here. I have always worked and always been compelled to work, and my sympathies are all with honest labor. I believe in its dignity and in all its rights but when tidings of the strike reached me in Paris, under my eyes was a spectacle which seemed to heighten the madness of what American people were doing. The government of France was borrowing money, and on the curbstone of the street sat men all night to get each his turn in the morning to invest in the loan. They were workmen, who, living as workmen do not and need not live here, and working for wages which American workmen would scorn, had by hook or crook saved fifty francs each—fifty francs make ten American dollars—and these all night watchers were there to buy a ten dollar bond, on which they were to get four per cent. interest. There sat the workingman of France amid the luxury of the more fortunate, content with what fate had sent him. Can it be that liberty and prosperity have spoiled any portion of the American people till they cannot endure their share in a season of common adversity? Another advantage of every class in America impressed me—the fact that we have no near and dangerous neighbors. On the banks of the Danube the Russians and Turks are killing each other This does not endanger or affect us, except that it creates more market for the things we have to sell How with the old word where nations adjoin every people is in danger; every tax payer and every workingman and workwoman is involved. Great Britain must have a road to India. She governs 180,000,000 human beings with the bayonet. Russia, Turkey, Austria, Germany, France and others are interested also in these same things, or in what they call the balance of power. On the judgment or caprice of kinsg and rulers depends the question whether men must fight and die and women must toil and reap in half the kingdoms of the earth. Our country stands apart by herself in the amplitude of her own dominion. It is said the American flag is not to be seen as often as other flags floating from mast heads in foreign ports. This is true. It ought to be otherwise. It must be otherwise. But without meeting it often on sea, you know and feel that the starry flag is at home, and that from home it makes its influence and power felt around the world You see and feel that it shelters and protects more liberty, more individual prosperity, more of human right, and more bright promises for the future than can be found in any other land. Kings, monarchy, nobility, aristocracy, may be good things, good for the charmed circle, but give me a land of equal rights; a land where there is no law-making few, and where no man is ever called on to obey any law which he has not had his full share in enacting and changing Give me a land in which it is the right and the duty of every man to take part in all elections, and all the proceedings by which the government is constituted and directed. This was the grand idea of our fathers. On this cornerstone they founded our great republic. A glimpse at the systems they repudiated and discarded has given me fresh veneration for their wisdom and their courage. It has also increased the sense of obligation we owe to cherish and protect, and transmit unimpaired to our children the great heritage left to us; but, my friends, I must put curb a on my words. Travellers are apt to be talkative, and the kindness of friends has kept me going from Sandy Hook to this threshold. Were every recollection of my trip blotted out save only the welcome given me in the harbor in the city of New York from step to step homeward, and now here, that memory would remain one of the best of my life.

DESTROYING HONEST LABOR

The Tennessee Authorities Replacing Honest Workingmen With Convicts—The People of Anderson County Aroused Against It.

NASHVILLE, August 15.—The American of to-day says: Last week we published an account of the visit to this city by a committee of Anderson county, East Tennessee, miners for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the employment of convicts in the mines at Careyville and Coal Creek, on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad. The following is an extract from a Knoxville letter to the New York Herald of Sunday:

"Organization has been progressing for weeks past, and men who thought that they had borne arms for the last time, in 1865, have resumed their weapons and streets that were laid out for purposes of convenience and traffic had echoed to the martial tread of self-constituted soldiers, and the voice of command is echoed where formerly only was heard the pleasant greeting of acquaintances and friends. A battalion has been organized and styled the "Ray Guards," in compliment to their legal adviser, Mr. James W. Ray, who has used his utmost efforts to avert the crisis impending, and so far with success. General Cheatham, of confederate fame, one of the state officers of the penitentiary, visited the mines last week and had a talk with the men, but though treated with the utmost civility, he received no encouragement as to his mission, and no doubt has so reported to the governor.

Since the above was put in type, we have received the Knoxville Tribune of yesterday, which gives the following letter of instructions from Gov. Porter to Gen. Cheatham, superintendent of prisons:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 31, 1877—General: It has been reported to me that certain evil disposed persons in the neighborhood of Anderson county, Tennessee, are forming or are threatening to organize illegal combinations for the purpose of preventing the owners of coal mines in that vicinity from employing convict labor in working their own property. You will proceed to the point herein indicated and make a full investigation of the affairs and report the condition of same to me

The act of the last legislature provides that the "Lessees will be permitted to work the convicts at any place in the state, and they shall have full control of the place, character and kind of work or labor in which the convicts shall be employed" I wish this fact to be communicated to persons who question the right of the lessees to employ this labor in mining coal, and to let it be known that the whole force and power of the state will be used if necessary in making good its contract. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAS D. PORTER, Governor.

As stated by the Knoxville correspondent of the Herald, Gen Cheatham's interview with the miners led to no satisfactory result. The Knoxville Tribune of yesterday says:

The committee sent to Nashville returned to this city Sunday evening and went over to Coal Creek yesterday. Of the precise nature of the communication which they bore from the lessees we are not advised. It will be submitted to the miners probably to-day, and their answer returned to Nashville. We are pleased to see that thus far the conferences on this somewhat delicate subject have been marked by a spirit of moderation.

A Bank Run

NEW YORK, August 15.—There is excitement in Brooklyn on account of the run on the Long Island Savings bank. The directors held a meeting and resolved to take advantage of sixty days notice for any amount exceeding $25 per cent of the depositors account.

THE STRUGGLING DANUBE.

Sulieman Marches North of the Balkans—Prince Eugene's Narrow Escape—A Battle Claimed by Both Sides—Ignatieff in Disgrace.

LONDON, August 15.—If true as reported from Adrianople, that Sulieman Pasha is advancing through Fereditch pass, the movement is likely to

OCCASION SEVERE FIGHTING.

This route would bring him down on Elena and then direct to Tirnova, where he would engage the Russians and enable Osman Pasha and Lieut. Gen. Mehemet Ali to effect a junction, when the united Turkish armies would confront the concentrated armies of the czar. But Fereditch pass is so unlikely to be chosen for such a movement in the face of the enemy, when other and more practicable are open that it will be well to await official confirmation before accepting the news as correct.

KRUDENER REMOVED.

BUCHAREST, August 15.—Gen Krudener, who commanded at Plevna, has been removed. He was succeeded by Gen Satoff.

Eight Turkish steamers, including monitors. carrying troops and baggage, have appeared off some Roumanian villiages near Oltenitza to-day. After reconnoitering half an hour they withdrew to Silistria.

TWELVE THOUSAND KILLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.—By the last military operation south of Balkans a loss of 12,000 killed and wounded was inflicted on the Russians. The enemy have been driven from all localities south of the mountains. Law and order have been restored.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

ADRIANOPLE August 15.—Suleiman Pasha's forward movement is impeded by bad weather.

A PANIC.

LONDON, August 15.—A Vienna correspondent of the News reports that at Kustendje there is a panic, owing to the bombardment of the place by the Turks. Kustendje was occupied by only two regiments of the fifteenth army corps and one battery. They will evacuate the town, meanwhile, for the protection of foreign subjects. An Engish steamer has arrived in the port. Bulgarian families are leaving Tirnova in large numbers for the Danube, as

AN ATTACK ON THE PLACE

by the Turks is daily expected. The News publishes the following special, dated Kadikor, Tuesday, but no news of the engagement referred to has been received from any other source: An engagement occurred yesterday at Topekay The Russians

DEFEATED THE TURKS

and captured five cannon, Osman Pasha has arrived within four hours march of Tirnova. The Russians are retreating from Topekay. They have been reinforced.

The News' Athens dispatch announces that another field battery left for the frontier to day.

PRINCE EUGENE'S ESCAPE.

LONDON August 15.—The Times' Bucharest correspondent telegraphed that Prince Eugene, of Leuchtenberg, who commanded the force of dragoons and Bulgarians under General Gourkos had great difficulty in extricating himself. When the Russians were compelled to evacuate Eskisagra he was surrounded, but cut his way out with a loss of 800 men. The Times has the following, dated Shumla, August 14th:

SULIEMAN'S ADVANCE.

Sulieman Pasha announces that his vanguard has, without any opposition, pressed forward as far as Ferdinokinj on the road to Elena, and entrance to the defile of the same, and that it seems as if the Russians wish to abandon the pass The Times' Adrianople special confirms the foregoing. The Times' occasional Vienna correspondent says it is rumored that General Ignatieff's indisposition is a feint, and that he has suddenly fallen into disgrace. The passage of the Balkans was mainly resolved on in consequence of his assurance that with the Turks anything might be ventured upon.

THE TURKS GAINED.

LONDON, August 15.—A special to the Daily News reports that at Toposki Monday the Russians were defeated and lost five cannons instead of Turks, as previously reported If this account is true, it is probably some operation in the direction of Osman Pasha.

BOMBARDING THE FORTS.

BUCHAREST, August 15.—The Russian batteries at Slabozia bombarded Rustchuk last night, causing a conflagration, which lasted until midnight. The Turks have been bombarding Gwizgoo since 5 o'clock this morning. The Russian batteries are not replying.

THE SECOND BRIDGE COMPLETED.

SHUMLA, August 15.—The Russians yesterday completed the second bridge over the Danube at Pyrgas, and the troops are now passing over. It is stated that a Turkish reconnoitering party formed at Kustenje was evacuated by the Russians. The Turks reconnoitered in several directions from Kustenje without meeting the enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The minister of war officially declares that the reported mobilization to the whole Russian army is untrue.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.—The Turkish army in the province of Bagdad, numbering 35,000 men, has been summoned to Constantinople, and will come by the valley of Euphrates. It will be replaced in the bagdad district by the militia.

AN ALLIANCE RUMORED.

LONDON, August 15.—A report contained in the Standard's Constantinople special dispatch published that an alliance between Roumania and Servia has been concluded, and that it is expected that the Russians and Roumanians will almost immediately enter Servia and be joined by the Servians is probably entirely imaginary. The news from Belgrade, Vienna and Bucharest is so far from confirming it that it seems certain that Russia has not called for Servian co-operation and will not enter Servian territory, and that no movement by Servia against Turkey is likely to be effected the present season.

THE NEWS FROM GREECE

The most reliable information from Greece also leads to the belief that there will be no action at present, though there is a considerable show of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. In Athens a strong undercurrent of popular opinion favors an attitude of armed observation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—Mr Sardamore has resigned the directorship of the international Ottoman postoffice The fortifications of Gallipolis are nearly completed

A GREEK VESSEL SUNK.

LONDON, August 15.—A Reuter from Athens contains the following, According to trustworthy information two Turkish iron clads have sunk a Greek vessel cruising off the island of Cirigo. The Christian population of the province of Janina are fleeing en masse to escape the tyranny of the Turks.

THE ADVANCE IN ASIA.

LONDON, August 15.—Reuter's Erzeroum dispatch reports that the Russian centre is now heavily re-inforced and has commenced a serious offensive movement. Important events are expected shortly

THE FEDERAL CITY.

Mr. Hayes and His Travels—What He Thinks of Working Men—Gen. Terry Goes to Sitting Bull

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Senator Morton's Washington doctor has been called to Indianapolis. Morton's paralysis does not affect his face or mind.

A special to the Philadelphia Times makes Hayes say to a prominent senator that he thought workingmen should look for protection and redress in the bosom of the republican party. He alluded to the workingmen's nomination in Ohio, and said the bulk of them were made from Cincinnati so as to catch the votes of Hamilton county.

The cabinet has decided that the governor of Texas should make a requisition on Mexico for the persons from the other side of the Rio Grande who broke open the jail and committed other depredations at Rio Grande city.

It was finally decided to reinstate R. B. Campbell as collector of the third Texas district vice Brewster. Campbell was removed last fall.

General Terry replies to the Secretary of War that there is nothing at present which will prevent his serving as a member of the Sitting Bull commission He will therefore represent the war department on that commission.

Captain John M. Dickinson, assistant surgeon United States army, has been relieved from duty in the department of the gulf.

SCHURZ'S STORY.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Secretary Schurz takes the trouble to deny the truth of the statement that the reason why he did not accompany the president to New England was that he did not feel sufficient confidence in his subordinates to entrust his department to them during his absence.

The seizure of the steamer Denmark at New York on the charge of smuggling by the officers and crew has not been reported.

Assistant-Secretary McCormock was called for the report as agent of the steamer here and be prepared to give bond.

Ex-Gov. Sam Bard is here en route for New York to buy a new press for his Pensacola Herald He endorses the president's policy and says he don't want a postoffice either.

Devens and Key will remain with the president two weeks. Tyner will run the post office department and the bureau of justice will run itself in the meantime.

PORTLAND. Me., August 14.—Resolutions of the democratic convention affirm and adopt the platform and principles of the St. Louis convention of 1876, and denounce the reversal of the verdict of the American people at the ballot-box in favor of Tilden as the most monstrous political fraud recorded in history, and must not be repeated, and claim a restoration of the three southern states to self-government as an acknowledgment of wisdom of democratic principles. Hon. James H Williams, of Augusta, was nominated for governor.

Counting the Stamps.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The commission sent to New York to count the postage stamps reports them short 650 stamps, valued at eighteen dollars and seventy-four cents. The stamps counted represent a value of seven and a half million dollars. Postmaster General Key considers the report highly satisfactory in regard to the character of the work

A Use for Grasshoppers.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The state department has advices that grasshoppers and locusts are taking the place of cod roe as bait for sardines. This causes excitement in Norway where 40 000 barrels of cod roe have been prepared annually as bait for sardines in French fisheries.

The Score.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Six members of the American team scored in three days' shooting as follows: H. S. Jewell 1220; J. L. Allen 1219; W. H. Jackson 1201; L. Weber 1195; F. Hyde 1191; T. S. Dakin 1187; L. C. Bruce 1172; C E Blydenburg 1169; L. L Hepburn, reserve, 1160; T. Lamb, jr., reserve, 1158.

Burned to Death.

FLUSHING, L. I., August 15.—Thomas G. and Frank W. Levally, aged ten and seven years respectively, were burned to death near the River Head house. The father, T. G. Levally, was lighting a fire with kerosene oil, when the can exploded.

Work Resumed

CINCINNATI, August 15.—The new Central Coal Co., one of the heaviest shippers in this region, resumed work to-day at fifty-five cents, the rate demanded by the strikers. Another company will resume work to-morrow at the same rate

A West Point Cadet Drowned

NEWBURGH, N. Y., August 15.—Cadet Northrup, of the third class at the West Point military academy, was drowned while bathing in the Hudson Saturday. The body has not yet been recovered. The decease was from the west.

Rupture Cured

BY

MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.**

The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant
110 may29..dtf he lp

A New Oil Well

CINCINNATI, August 15.—A special dispatch says a new oil well has been discovered at Smith's Ferry, Pa. It commenced to flow on Monday, throwing oil over the men working about the derrick. Gas from a blacksmith forge ignited and the men were completely enveloped in flames W L Raye, and Chas Ammon died in a few minutes. John Roye and a man named Williamson were very severely burned.

Under the Ban.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—The state insurance commission debarred the following companies from further prosecution of business in the state: The Franklin, of Wheeling, West Virginia; the Old Dominion, of Richmond, Virginia; the Residence, of Cleveland, Ohio; the Homestead, of Watertown, New York; the Atlas, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Valley Life, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

A Spanish Conspiracy.

LONDON, August 15.—A Reuter's dispatch says a republican conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated, and many arrests were made in Madrid and the provinces. In government circles, however, the movement is considered unimportant. Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the country at present.

ASSASSINATION IN EFFINGHAM.

Mr. Ferdinand Porter Killed by a Negro in Ambush—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Savannah News.

On Saturday morning Mr. J. J. Usher, coroner of Effingham county, arrived in the city having in custody a negro man named Jake Young, charged with the murder of Mr. Ferdinand Porter, of Effingham, on the evening of the 8th inst., near Sister's ferry. The prisoner was at once conveyed to Chatham county jail, where he will be held until the fall term of Effingham court, when he will be taken to Springfield for trial.

A correspondent furnishes us the following particulars in reference to the murder:

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM COUNTY, August 10.—Editor Morning News: One of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced our usually quiet neighborhood was committed on the evening of the 8th instant, about the hour of ten o'clock, upon the person of Mr. F. M. Porter. The report spread rapidly throughout the county, and excited general horror. The circumstances connected with the case, as gleaned from the sworn evidence obtained at the coroner's inquest, are these:

Mr. F. M. Porter was building a new residence, and as the place is some distance from home, and as much time would be lost going to and fro a cabin had been erected for temporary residence. He had been in the habit of taking meals at a neighbor's, Mr. Harley's, distant about two hundred yards from the cabin, where he slept. On the fatal evening of the 8th instant, accompanied by his brother, Mr. J. Mac. Porter, he proceeded to Mr. Harley's, where they ate their usual meal. Mr. Porter was walking ahead, holding a torch above his head, J. M. Porter walking immediately behind. When they arrived within about forty yards of the cabin a gun was fired from the bushes between twenty and twenty-five yards distant. Mr. F. M. Porter threw up his arms, exclaiming "O, God!" J. Mac. P. quickly caught him, thereby preventing him from falling. Immediately a second shot was fired. Mac. P., leaving the wounded man, ran back to Mr. Harley's, very much excited, and stated that his brother "Nan" was killed by some one from the bushes near the cabin. He requested Mr. Harley to go for assistance and rouse the neighbors. Mr. Harley's wife and daughter, who were frantic with fright, clung to him and would not permit him to do anything. J. Mac. P. then started for assistance and returned in about two hours' time with several neighbors, who repaired to the place of the shooting and found Mr. F. M. Porter lying on the ground, as it is supposed he had fallen, perfectly dead. One shot (about 00 buckshot in size) had pierced the corner of the left eye against the nostril, inclined upward and entered the brain; another entered the neck, passed through and severed both jugular arteries; a third passed through his hat. It is supposed that death was instantaneous, as the ground shows no marks of death throes. The first shot was the fatal one. Suspicion was at once directed to a young negro man, Jake Young, who had been, up to within a short time, in the employ of the deceased.

Accordingly a party was dispatched to secure Young, and succeeded in apprehending him before daylight on Friday.

The coroner of the county, Mr. J J. Usher, was sent for, and on his arrival immediately commenced the inquest. Several witnesses were examined and considerable circumstantial evidence elicited. The prisoner, Jake Young, endeavored to prove an *alibi*, but, in the opinion of the jury, utterly failed in the effort.

The jury, from the evidence adduced, rendered a verdict that the deceased, F. M. Porter, had come to his death from gun shot wounds, and, we believe, from the evidence, that said gun was in the hands of, and with murderous intent directed and discharged by one Jake Young p. c., on the evening of the 8th inst., about the hour of 10 o'clock.

The above are not the exact words of the jury, but as well as your correspondent remembers the sum and substance of the verdict.

The deceased leaves a young wife and two little children and many relatives and friends to mourn his sudden and sad death. His wife and relatives have the sympathy of the entire county. His funeral took place on the 10th inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m, at the family burial grounds.

J. W. W., JR.

Glimpses of Fall Fashions

Paris Correspondence or the Philadelphia Telegraph.

The great dry goods stores are announcing their last selling off arrangements to close the season, and in a little while fall fashions and dress goods will hold full sway. Respecting the coming season, we are told that the color for street wear will be sage green in its darkest shades, rechristened Marjolaine, or else a very dark, almost an invisible, green. Mandarine will no longer be worn, and in fact has never been very popular. Bonnets will be small, close fitting and simple, but of very rich materials. Strings, curtains, and folds of the material whereof the bonnet is composed inside the brim, will be revived. Flounces will be little used for trimming, ostrich feathers in all varieties of richness taking their place. Gold and silver will be in vogue on bonnets this fall. Some new and exquisite shadows of red are shown, also a lovely tint between lilac and pearl color, as among the new colors of the season. Satin trimmed with tulle will be in vogue for ball dresses. The indications now are that the street suits for the fall will be made with half long, half fitting sacques, with tunics and overskirts. Silk hand embroidery will be much used in full dress toilet.

A Word About Mr. Moses

ATLANTA, GA., August 15th, 1877.

Editors Constitution:—Will you permit me to make a statement concerning the subject of several editorial notices in your paper recently. I allude to Maj. R. J. Moses, the present member of the legislature from Muscogee county. As a delegate to the constitutional convention from the same county, and as a citizen and voter, I unhesitatingly express the opinion that no man living in that county has ever served them in the legislature more acceptably than has R. J. Moses.

Respectfully yours,
A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, August Term, 1877.
WHEREAS, Thomas W. Gordon, guardian for Florence Gordon, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission.
All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in September next.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
126 aug8 - wlam3m Ordinary F. C.

Supreme Court of Georgia

LIST OF CIRCUITS

Western Circuit	6	Flint Circuit	28
Northern Circuit	11	Coweta Circuit	19
Atlanta Circuit	25	Rome Circuit	21
Southern Circuit	4	Cherokee Circuit	9
Oconee Circuit	6	Augusta Circuit	12
Albany Circuit	21	Middle Circuit	5
Southwestern Circuit	36	Ocmulgee Circuit	15
Pataula Circuit	13	Eastern Circuit	26
ChattahoocheeCircuit	23	Brunswick Circuit	1
Macon Circuit	21		

ATLANTA, GA., August 15, 1877.

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Continued. Argument concluded.
No. 1. Withdrawn.
No. 2. Dismissed.
No. 3. Withdrawn.
No. 4. Kennedy, adm'r, vs. Redwine. Claim, from Hall. Argued. J. F. Langston, for plaintiff in error. J. B. Estes, J. N. Dorsey, contra.
Nos. 5 and 6. Cooper vs. Braswell & Son. Complaint, for land. Argued. John A. Wimpy, for plaintiff in error. Winn & Simmons, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Wimpy, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to morrow.

WEATHER REPORT, AUG. 15, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING.
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28.823	28 828	28.851	28 834

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
65°	81°	72°	73°	82°	65°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun 149°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night 47°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rain-fall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
100	43	66	69		.

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the .... North-West
2 P.M.—Wind from the .... North-West
9 P.M.—Wind from the .... West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M. .... Foggy
2 A.M. .... Fair
9 P.M. .... Clear

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Thursday in the South Atlantic States, south and west winds, warmer partly cloudy weather, stationary barometer, and numerous local rains, will prevail.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, August 15, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market

GOLD—
Buying .... 104 | Selling 105
EXCHANGE—
Buying a .... par | Selling .... ¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95 @100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	108@109	Augusta City 7s	88 @ 92
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City	30@ 50
Atlanta Water	88 @ 92	Macon City	78@ 80
Atlanta City 7s	88@ 92	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	A. & W. P. R. R.	110 @112
Mont & W P RR 1st mortgage.	98@100	Central R. R. 7s.	98@100
		So. West RR 7s.	98@100
		M.&W. R. R. 7s.	98@100
		W & A R R Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100
STOCKS—			
Georgia R.R.	72@ 75	SouthWes R R.	75@ 78
Central R R	45@ 50	Atlanta Str'tRR	85@ 90
A. & W.P.R.R.	92@ 95		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 15.—*Noon.*—Stocks buoyant. Money 1½@2. Gold 105¼@105⅜. Exchange—long $4 84½; short $4 86. State Bonds steady. Governments firm.

NEW YORK, August 15.—*Evening.*—Money easy at 1½@2 Sterling quiet at 4⅜. Gold quiet at 105¼. Governments firm; new 5s 9⅝. State Bonds steady. Stocks strong as follows:

N. Y. Central	94⅞	Pittsburg	77
Erie	8⅞	Chicago & N. W.	23¾
Lake Shore	54⅞	Preferred	5¾
Illinois Central	60⅛	Rock Island	96¾

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold........$81,842,642 Currency....$5,728,430
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest........$30,000 Bonds........$46,000
Customs receipts to-day $171,000.
LONDON, August 15.—Erie 96.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, August 15, 1877.

The cotton report of the department of agriculture makes an unusual showing of the condition for the month of August, no material decline being apparent from the status in July. The general average for July was 93 4 10. In August 93 No state averages stand higher than in 1876, except those of Louisiana and Florida.

The states of the greatest production, especially those west of the Mississippi, are those reporting the highest condition. Estimates are as follows:

North Carolina 88: South Carolina 88; Georgia 85: Florida 93: Alabama 94; Mississippi 90; Louisiana 106; Texas 96, Arkansas 93; Tennessee 90. On the Atlantic coast there is frequent mention of inferior fruiting.

In the Carolinas there has been too much succulence of growth in consequence of abundant moisture.

In Georgia and Alabama there has been some injury from drought, but the weather has lately been more seasonable.

It has been too wet in much of Mississippi. Some cotton in bottom lands in Tippoo county has been abandoned from this cause.

In Louisiana the promise is extraordinary. In Concordia parish the best crop since 1870 is expected. In Union the best since 1860.

The prospect in Texas is marred by the appearance of the caterpillar. More than half of the counties reported are infested. Not seriously yet except in a few cases. In Laraco the bulk of the crop is destroyed. In Gonzales 75 per cent. A complete wreck where preventives were not used. Poison is successfully applied by prudent planters.

The caterpillar has appeared in the parishes of St. Landry, Archiand and Claiborne, in Louisiana; in Perry, Wilson and Coneuh in Alabama; in Columbia, Florida; and in Brooks, Georgia.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet at 10¼@10⅜.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—*Noon.*—Cotton in good demand; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 1,650; no American; futures buyers at last night's prices; middling uplands nothing below low middlings August and September delivery 6 1-32; September and October delivery 6 1 32; October and November delivery 6 1-16; November and December 6 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—2:00 P. M.—Middling uplands nothing below low middlings September and October delivery 6 1-16; February and March delivery 6 1-16; new crop, shipped in October and November per sail 6 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—5:00 P.M.—Futures firm.

NEW YORK, August 15.—*Noon.*—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11⅞; sales 313 bales; futures firmer, as follows:

August........11.89@11 41 November..10.85@10.88
September....11.25@11.27 December..10 88@10.91
October........10 94@10.98

NEW YORK, August 15.—*Evening.*—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11 7-16; Orleans 11 9-16; sales 275; consolidated net receipts at all ports 1,400; exports to Great Britain 1,635; France 320; to continent 1,599; net receipts to-day none; gross 2,679 bales; futures closed steady; sales 29,000 bales, as follows:

August	11.43@11.44	January	11.01@11.03
September	11.26@11.27	February	11.16@11.17
October	10.97@10.98	March	11.32@11.34
November	10.86@10 88	April	11.46@11.50
December	10.88@10 89		

GALVESTON, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅞; net receipts 42 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 40 bales; gross 45; sales 575; exports coastwise 275.

MOBILE, August 15.—Cotton nominal; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 20 bales.

SAVANNAH, August 15.—Cotton firm and irregular; middlings 11; net receipts 10 bales; sales 1.

CHARLESTON, August 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; net receipts 5 bales; sales 15; exports coastwise 149.

WILMINGTON, August 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 11 bales.

NORFOLK, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 103 bales; sales 25 exports coastwise 26.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝; gross receipts 90 bales; sales 70; spinners 21; exports to Great Britain 121; coastwise 30.

BOSTON, August 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1; exports to Great Britain 36; continent 10.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅝; gross receipts 53 bales; sales to spinners 304.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 10¾; net receipts 44 bales; shipments 100 bales.

AUGUSTA, August 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11; net receipts 16 bales; sales 33 bales.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—15@16; in demand.
BUTTER—Choice 18@20; common 10@12½; country 10@12½.
POULTRY—Chickens 15@17.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27@27½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 40@45.
DRIED FRUIT—Peeled peaches 8@10; unpeeled peaches 3@4; apples 2½@3.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—Fresh shelled 80@82½; damaged 70@75.
MEAL—82½.
GRITS—$5 00.
WHEAT—Georgia good to choice red and amber $1 10@$1 36; Georgia good to choice white $1 20@$1 40, Tennessee good to choice red and amber $1 20@$1 40; Tennessee good to choice white $1 25@$1 50
WHEAT BRAN—75@80
OATS—55@60.
HAY—Timothy $1 10@$1 15; Clover 85 @$1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels none; tierces 33; hhds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75 @$2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10 No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 20@23½; Java 30@33.
SUGAR—Standard A 12¾; white extra C 12 extra C 11¾; yellow 11@11½; New Orleans 10½ @11½.
FLOUR—Fancy $8 00; extra family $7 50 family $7 00; extra $6 50; superfine $5 25.
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9¾ @10.
BACON—Shoulders 6¾.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, winter-cured also summer cured 8; long clear sides 8¾; shoulders 5¾
HAMS—Bulk none. Sugar-cured 12@12½; county 11@11½
LARD—Tierces, kettle 11½; kegs and cans 11½ @12½; buckets 11⅜@12½; refined 10½.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½@10½; cambrics 6@7; prints 5½@7½; brown sheet ngs 7@7½; shirtings 6 ... @7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@13; Domestics, 4 4 ...; 7-8 ... 5½@5½; yarns 95

Tobacco.

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new 38 45@48; common, sound, 11-inch old 49 @ 47@52, medium, 11-inch. old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55@60; fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; good 65; fine 80; Grovely $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $8 50@$9; bananas, ℔ bunch none; apples none; oranges $8 00@$8 50 pears none; cocoa nuts none; Raisins, layers, whole, per box $2 50@$3 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters 90; currants in barrels 10; tron, Leghorn per ℔ 30; figs, selected Elemes drums per ℔ 17½; dates in frails 8½; boxes prunes, in bbls, ℔ ℔ 14@15.
NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; Taragons 17½ @20; pecan nuts 15; Brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 40.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, $2 85.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00 @$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted 7@8; green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—Domestic, 2 ℔s 12¾; Domestic 2¼ ℔s 14½@14½; Borneo none; Gunny 12@12½.
IRON TIES—5.
POWDER—Blasting $3 90; rifle $6 40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Flour dull; without material change in price; closed dull; southern flour dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5 75 @6 70. Wheat, winter grades a shade firmer; fair demand; spring quiet and without material change; winter red western $1 40@$1 43; No. 1 red $1 45; amber western $1 45; poor red Texas $1 25@$1 35 Corn easier; moderate demand; western mixed 55@56 ungraded; white western 65@68 Oats, western steady; state unsettled; in instances lower. Coffee, Rio quiet and steady. Sugar dull and nominal; refined fairly active; standard A 10¼@10½ Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; fair demand; Louisiana 5¾@ ; arolina 6@7. Tallow steady; prime 8⅝ @8 3-16. Naval stores steady. Pork a shade firmer; more active; new closing at $13 60. Lard firmer; prime steam 8 9 @8.95. Whisky dull at $1 12 asked. Freights easier.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in active demand and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 14 cash; August $1 04@$1 04½; September 97; October 95⅛. Corn active and higher; No. 2 43⅜ cash; August 44⅞; September 43¾. Rye steady at 52½ cash or August. Barley quiet; No 2 spring 67 for September; No. 3 spring 37. Pork moderately active and higher cash $12 85. Lard in fair demand and higher cash or August 8.85; all the year 8.15. Bulk Meats shoulders boxed ...; short rib middles 6¾; short clear 7.

Afternoon Board Wheat unsettled; August $1 03½; September 96⅝; all the year 95⅜@96⅛ corn, August 44⅜; September ...; oats quiet; August 24⅛; lard quiet; September ...

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Flour unsettled and lower; double extra fall $5 ...@5 65, treble extra $5 70@$5 90; good to fancy family brands $6 00@$6 75. Wheat higher, especially options, No. 3 red fall $1 18¾. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 40½@41½ Oats higher; No. 2 25½@25¾. Rye dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork dull; jobbing at $13 40. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats steady Bacon dull and unchanged. Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle unchanged; only a local demand.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Flour easier; family $5 85@$6 00. Wheat easier; red $1 00@$1 25. Corn steady at 48@49. Oats quiet and steady at 23@28. Rye in fair demand at 56@57. Barley dull and nominal. Pork easier at $13 00. Lard steam rendered 8½; kettle 9¼@10. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; shoulders 4¾ bid; 4⅞ asked; short rib middles 6⅝@6⅝; short clear middles 7. Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders 5⅝; clear rib sides 7½@7⅝; clear sides 8@8⅛ Whisky strong at $1 08. Butter and Sugar unchanged. Hogs active and firm for light; quiet for heavy; packing 4 80@5.00; receipts 1,367; shipments 9..0.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Flour dull; extra $4 00@$4 5 ; family 4 75@$5 25 Wheat steady red $1 20; amber $1 25; white $1 27. Corn dull; white 50; mixed 48. Oats dull; new white 34; mixed 30 Pork quiet at $13 75@$14 00. Bulk Meats quiet, shoulders 5⅛; clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 7⅝ Bacon steady; shoulders 5⅝; clear rib sides 8⅛; clear sides 8⅝ Sugar cured Hams quiet and steady at 11¾@11½. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Bagging quiet at 14½.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Flour dull and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $3 50@$4 75; extra $5 25@$5 00@5 75; family $6 00@$7 00; city mills superfine $4 00@$5 00; extra $5 50@$7 00; Rio brands $7 50@$7 50@7 75; Patapsco family $9 00 Wheat quiet and easier; southern red good to prime $1 40@$1 43; amber $1 42@$1 48; No. 2 western winter red spot $1 41½; August $1 33; September $1 31. Corn, southern quiet; western strong; southern white 63@65; yellow 60

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I will take great pleasure in promptly answering all letters of inquiry.

498 july29...wtf THOS. TOMLINSON.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, August 7th, 1877.
MRS. JULIA STIEGLITZ, wife of Fred Stieglitz, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same on the first day of September, at my office
DANIEL PITTMAN,
137 aug8..w2t Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.
Ordinary's Office, June 2, 1877.
PETER LYNCH, guardian of Catherine Lynch Wooten, minor, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:
All persons concerned are notified hereby notify their objections, if any exist, within the time allowed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
75 june3—w3m Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton County.
Ordinary's Office, May 8, 1877.
JOHN D. POWELL, Jr., administrator of the estate of A. B. McDowell, deceased, has applied for dismissory from the same:
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections. If any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
*727 may9...w3m Ordinary.

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101 aug14...wlm W. M. GRIER, President.

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